HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,228 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER and Co., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th Sept
				Saturday.
R.I. PREIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
R.I. GANGES	4204	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† MAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
R.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
R.I. ARCADIA	6302	1500	W. B. Andrews, 22nd "	
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber, 29th "	
R.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th "
R.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th "

The steamers marked R. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

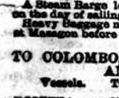
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th Sept.
CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3912	500	R. Harvey	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	...	...	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	23th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *vid* Genoa or Naples. AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Easoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	1750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	R. Egger	4,600	700	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey rom and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

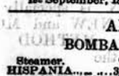
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahoricolo	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Easoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
1st September, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
HISPANIA	3,380 T.R.	S. Abrey	20th Sept.



THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and every convenience for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATH ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... " 13-8
"St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above-named THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay, or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.
It will be posted from London direct or the Office of Publication.
Subscribers should remit the Rates of Subscription including Postage, 26 per quarter.
Offices: 2, Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a. m., on 11th SEPTEMBER, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushear, Fao, and Busrah, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST & CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on 20th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,983 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

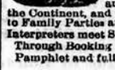
S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 7th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 16th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September 1890, Agents

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

OFFERS WANTED, for a very strong and pucka built property situate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, known as Victoria Hotel. The property commands an entirely Westerly view and sea breeze, and is of the best designs Offers open till 30th September, 1890. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to "F. C. K.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a Second-Class Certificated ENGINEER, for erecting one new Nasmith Wilson and Co.'s half press and finisher Engines, Pumps and Boiler, &c., for a Cotton Pressing Factory and work. The same along with the existing Cotton Ginning Factories, near the Ankleser Station. None but a thoroughly experienced Engineer in the erection and working of Nasmith Wilson Cotton presses need apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials of previous services, stating terms and salary required.

PESTONJI NUSSURWANJI GINWALLA,
Abkari Contractor, Ahmedabad.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission gain, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES, and BAGGAGE Shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison compriaing over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all will see value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of this new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Agents to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSH.
Wax and Back, Wire drawn.
Bristle, Goat or Badger Hair.
From 8 as. to Re. 1.

NAIL BRUSHES.
Bone or Ivory Backs.
From Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

Wood Backs.
From 6 as. to Rs. 3-8.

RAZORS ! RAZORS !! RAZORS !!!
Warranted of the best quality that can be produced.
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3-8, each, in case.
From Rs. 6 to Rs. 8-8, per pair, in case.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UPS.
Complete Make-up Boxes
Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.
Grease, Paints, Various Colours.
Eye Brow Pencils, Fard Indian,
Crape Hair
Rouge, Blanc de Perle,
Hare's Feet, &c., &c.

For sale by
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35, Esplanade Road), BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

GEO. HODSON,

NURSERY GARDEN AND SEED STORE.
17, RESIDENCY ROAD, BANGALORE.

FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS
Of all descriptions sent to any part of India.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
TERMS CASH.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Capital £1,000,250.
ADVANCES
Made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.
LONDON INVESTMENTS.
State, Municipal, and other Public Loans negotiated and issued upon the London market.
For all particulars apply direct to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES !

SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:
All exquisite Fabrics, renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on application.
LONDON HOUSE.
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
47, LEADENHALL STREET.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: it contains shipping, arrivals, departures, imports, exports, &c. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

REDUCED PRICES.
KEROSINE-OIL COOKING STOVES.

THESE STOVES will be found very efficient, and in many respects superior to those which burn coal, being portable, and very much cheaper. They have, moreover, this eminent advantage, that the heat can be adjusted, so that small dishes may be cooked at the same relative cost as large ones. The Stoves are all up to date, and have all the latest improvements.

	Cash. Rs. a.
With one burner, stew-pan, and kettle complete.	6 12
With two burners, stew-pan, and frying-pan complete	10 0
Spare Wicks suitable for above .....per doz.	0 10

The A B C combines the two operations of baking and boiling at the same time. It will boil, bake, stew, steam, toast, fry, &c., fitted with one 4½ in. moveable burner, patent sliding tank, meat tray, and the following utensils :—
½ gallon kettle, ½ gallon stew-pan, steamer, and frying-pan, &c.
Size of Stove—Height, 13½ in. ; length at top, 15 in. ; width 9½ in.
Size of Oven, inside measurement, 10½ by 9 by 7½ in. Price with 1 dos. wicks 22 0
"The Gem" is a very handy little Stove for use in the Nursery, Camp, &c. With 4-inch burner and kettle..... 8 8

No. 66. "A B C" DINNER STOVE.
One of the most successful and favourite Stoves ever introduced. It is fitted with two 4½-in. movable burners, patent sliding tanks, cast-iron feet, meat tray, and grid, and is capable of carrying on four cooking operations at one time ; it will boil, bake, stew, steam, toast, fry, &c., in the most perfect manner.
Utensils—½ gallon kettle, ½ gallon stew-pan, steamer, frying-pan, and cover.
Size of Stove—Height, 16½ inches ; length at base, 19 inches ; width at base, 12½ inches.
Size of Oven, inside measurement, 17½ by 11 by 8 inches. Price with 1 dozen wicks..... 34 0

No. 88. QUADRUPLE STOVE.
Very compact and useful Family Stove, having extensive boiling arrangements. It is capable of carrying on a very large number of cooking operations at one time, or a single operation only, as may be required. A very cheap, useful Stove, well adapted for family use. It is fitted with 4 patent sliding tanks, four 4½ inch movable burners, and will boil, bake, stew, steam, fry, toast, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Utensils—½ gallon kettle, ½ gallon stew-pan, steamer, frying-pan, and oven, with meat-tray and grid.	
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Company's Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld. (in Liquidation),

VALCHUND COOKERCHUND ..... Petitioner.

THE creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 20th day of September, 1890, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his Office in the Court House, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove the said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1890, at 11 o'clock in the noon, at the said Court is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims. Dated this 11th day of September, 1890.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Official Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act. VI of 1882 and in the matter of the IMPERIAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED. (In Liquidation).

VALCHUND COOKERCHUND ..... Petitioner.

THE Honorable Mr. Justice Farran, has by an order dated the 11th day of September, 1890, appointed Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 11th day of September 1890.

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WANTED, a WEAVING MASTER, for a Bombay Mill. No one need apply unless a practical workman having some years' experience. Salary liberal according to merit. Apply "X. Y." care of th s office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of SPECTACLES FOLDERS, etc. of Brazillian Pebbles or perfect Opitical Glasses fitted on best recognised method to suit the sight accurately. Special arrangements for up-country customers on application. DINSHAW, M. DUSTUR Oculist, Optician, 93 Medow Street, Fort, (Opposite Soundy & Co.)

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, Lockets, Bracelets, Pins, Rings, Charms, Pen and Pencils, Brooches, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 3-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

NOTICE, Our new stock of KIOTO HOT WATER PLATES to hand, those who have registered their orders please apply sharp. Price Rs. 1-10, SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A LIGHT VICTORIA, in good condition, and Horse. Price of turn out Rs. 400. Also a COTTAGE PIANO, by Rose and Co. Apply to Rev. W. St. CLAIR TISDALE, Gowalia Tank Road.

FINE SCOTCH OATS.—A consignment per s.s. Hispania, just received. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road.

FOR SALE.—A solid silver table set for 12, with Fish Knives, Desert Forks, Knives, Salt Cellers Muffineers, &c., by Elkington and Co., fitted in a brass bound oak case, with a tin-lined outer case, almost new. Apply to S. Pohumjee, C.S., Dharwar or BYRAMJEE PUDUMJEE, Poona.

ELPHINSTONE LODGE, MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, fully furnished, and in capital order. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to JAMES DICKSON, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

NARAYAN BHIKAJI successfully treats cases of LEPROSY, WHITE LEPROSY, and ELEPHANTISES. No. 173, Kalkadevi Road, near Post Office.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY (of Calcutta) General Drapers Hosiers, Milliners, Importers of Boots and Shoes, Etc., will OPEN an ESTABLISHMENT, at 17, Esplanade, Bombay, MONDAY, 22nd Sept.

A LADY REQUIRES an ATTENDANT, to go with her to England, about the middle of October or the beginning of November. A personal interview required. Apply to Mrs. E. F. HIGHT, Napier Hotel, Poona.

TO BE SOLD, at Messrs. BENNETT and Co.'s Auction Sale, on SATURDAY, the 13th September, without reserve, to the highest bidder, one single seated Brougham, one mail Pheaton, a pair of grey Arabs and harness, belonging to the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "STONE HOUSE." Well furnished, centrally situate. TO PARSEES—Re-opening of the LANGHOLM HOTEL, charges moderate. Excellent accommodation. Apply to NASSERWANJI DOSSABHOY, Colaba Sanatarium.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "F.," care of this Office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar pa Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Golikera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I trade upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's Dadur, Bomby. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. K. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35. Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to look, Rs. 5 extra. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Re. 1 per month in advance, postage extra.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 23 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

STEEL TARGETS for Air gun practice, of different kinds from Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla No. 6.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

OOTACAMUND.
FOR SALE.

BURNFOOT.—The property of the late SIR SALAR JUNG—to be SOLD by order of the Committee of Administration. Situate in a very picturesque and healthy position on the Ooty—Coonoor Road; containing:—Ball-room 46 ft. by 16½ ft., Verandah 46 ft. by 10 ft., 9 Bed-rooms, 6 Dressing rooms, 1 Nursery, 1 Dining room, 8 Bath-rooms, 1 Maity's room, 1 Store room, 2 Coach houses, Stabling for 6 Horses, Poultry houses, Lawn Tennis and Badminton Courts.

Furnished with Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.

Acreage about 24·49.

Well Timbered Park-like grounds.

There is a plantation of about 10,000 blue gums and an abundance of pure Spring Water.

As sanction has been given for constructing the Nilgiri Railway, and work is to be commenced forthwith, this desirable property must become very valuable.

Apply to
CAPT. F. BEAUCLERK, R.E.,
Secretary and Member of Committee,
Hyderabad, Deccan,
Or
A. DREW,
Ootacamund.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

TO Architects, Contractors, Dock Companies, Mill Owners, Railway Companies, Ship Owners, and all who are desirous of obtaining a reliable and durable Paint, THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON (the original Patentees of White Zinc Paint) beg to inform the above that "HUBBUCK'S GENUINE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT AND OILS" can always be obtained of the undermentioned well known Firms in Bombay. This Paint has successfully stood the test of all climates for many years, and has an ever increasing demand; it is far superior in pureness of colour, in body, in fineness, and lasting properties to any other Paint; retains its color, and when mixed with HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL does not crack or blister, and is not effected by atmospheric changes, salt water, or gas). THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON knowing the importance of such a Paint to the above, trust their Friends will continue to use this world-renowned HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, the quality of which never varies.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON desire to call attention to their special PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL. This OIL is paler than Raw Linseed Oil and therefore does not discolor White or other delicate colors. By their patent process all the fatty matter (which renders Paint non-drying and sticky) is extracted, making the Paint mixed with this Oil dry quickly with a perfectly hard and smooth surface, prevents blistering, and is therefore consequently much more durable. This Oil has been successfully in use for many years in China, Japan, the West Indies, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, &c. One trial will show the importance of this Oil in a climate like India, and will cause it to become in general demand through India. THOS. HUBBUCK & SON ship only GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE, and therefore trust their friends will not when ordering HUBBUCK'S PAINTS that they also get HUBBUCK'S GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE. Good Paint is destroyed by using an inferior Oil.

J. FISCHER and Co., 21, Hummum Street.
JOSEPH SOARES, Elphinstone Circle.
D. R. DADY & Co.
H. SHAIK ADAM and Co., Church Lane.
E. A. KURRIM, Apollo Road.
E. E. KURWA, and Sons Abdool Rahmon Street.
SHRALASHOY TYMBHEE and Co., Apollo Road.
NUZERALLY SURRAFALLY, Jumma Musjid.
A. M. HASSANALLY, Abdool Rahmon Street.
ESSOOFALLY SUMSOODIN, Jumma Musjid.
CHANDABHOY RAJBHOY & Co.
MAHOMEDBHAI ABDOOL HOOSEIN.
&c.,

THOS. HUBBUCK and SON, (ESTABLISHED 1765.)
Manufactarers, Patent White Zinc, Genuine WHITE lead, Genuine Red Lead, Colors, Varnishes, etc.

(OIL BOILERS AND REFINERS)
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES—24 LIME St., E.C.
FACTORY AND WHARF—RATCLIFF, LONDON.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on MONDAY next, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for the information of Public that on the OFFICIAL CENSUS of 1891, will take place simultaneously with the Chinchli Fair, it will not be possible to hold the ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL HORSE and CATTLE SHOW at that place in 1891. It is therefore decided to dispense with the Show for that year.

R. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary,
Honorary Secretary's Office, Kolhapur 8th September, 1890.

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1890, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made upto 30th day of June, 1890.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

કાકરશી મુલજીની કું॰
i. c., THAKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 16th September, 1890, both days inclusive.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL £3,200,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers.
Cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and all orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY, S. KING & CO., London.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DAIRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwan
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Possnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID J

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BANK SHARES.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	500	6 pr. ct.	920
Bank of India	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	400	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Mercantile	40,000	428	428	7 pr. ct.	428
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	87,500	625	413)	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	20,000	400	all	6 pr. ct.	100
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly.			
Albion	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Circular Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Allbes (Kurlbee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	700	2,400	2,200	Nil.	520
Bombay	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manufg. Co.	800	1,000	1,000	..	540
Brook's Gazette Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200	16	95
Calabe	800	1,800	1,800	55	360
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English and Manfg. Port	400	250	250	Rs. 50	165
French	150	5,200	5,200	150	1,125
Hayward and Sebastian	800	500	all	50	500xd
Hongkong Press Co.	1,000	450	500	30	450
Ice Id.	750	100	all	..	160
Khansaum	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahendravilas Printing Co. Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mitchell Co	5,120	400	400	50	440
Munnar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	180xd
New Berar	1,200	100	100	45	263
New Indian	5,000	125	125	11	97
Prince of Wales Incandescent (Hayward)	602	500	500	40	375
Samachar	500	500	500	120	500
Samson	300	500	500	2	500
Steel and Iron Co.	..	..	..	..	..
Times of India Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	500
Steam Wooden Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000	..	60	575
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
Backbay Mills	300	50	50	2	50
Budhan Phlo.	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros.	6,025	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills	..	..	..	..	..
Co. Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
Bombay Sulphur Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,475
Do. New Issue.	1,000	375	625	33½	380
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	762½xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyser &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Security Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	111
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 0xd
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	325xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharajpur Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marden & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	..
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Prince of Wales Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,600
Sounty & Co.	2,500	100	100	..	60
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9	83
Treacher and Co	1,000	100 & 20	..	..	85
Tracker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,020
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Western India Flour	9,300	25	25	5-8	11
Union	..	..	..	..	20
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New	318				
Shares	..	& 18	..	do.	430
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,344	100	100	2	63
Bellasis & Co. Ld. (Bellasis)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
BombayCotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	925
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925
Connaught	600	500	500	Rs. 25	325
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	595
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Fenejee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	973	1,000	1,000	40	825
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil.	347½
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	237½
Jevraj Balco	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	730
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545xd
Khatau Makanji Khanguam Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
Mahomedspinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	317½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Kulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,140xd
Maseegun	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,810
Muir	2,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	1,140xd
Mysore	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Nagpur	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	1,810
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	530
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Premier	167	1,000	1,000	125	1,300
Phillips & Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	700
Ravee	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Shamshi Nowroji	1,000	500	500	Nil	350
Standard	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	1,325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	375
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	120
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	275
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	240
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	610
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	24	280
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	340
Union Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	715
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	940xd

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... Sept. 14th, 0h. 44·3m. p.m.
First Quarter ..... „ 22nd, 2h. 56·8m. a.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 29th, 5h. 51·9m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 13	Cricket : Gymkhana vs. Islam C. C. (return). Breast Stroke and Back Race, Bombay Swimming Club. Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Hindoostan S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 47	6 3	4.11 9m 11 13 a	4 37m 5 15 a
Sun. 14	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Siam."	5 47	6 3	11 33m 11 42 a	5 5m 5 35 a
Mon. 15	Cricket : Civil vs. Military at Poona. Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 48	6 2	— 5 0 0 a	5 32m 5 56 a
Tues. 16	Cricket : Civil vs. Military at Poona. Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 48	6 2	0 13m 0 24 a	6 0m 6 20 a
Wed. 17	Parsee New Year's Day. Cricket : Gymkhana vs. Hindoo C. C. (return). Cricket : Civil vs. Military at Poona.	5 48	6 1	0 46m 0 50 a	6 29m 6 48 a
Thr. 18	.....	5 48	6 0	1 21m 1 15 a	7 0m 7 20 a
Fri. 19	Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Siam.	5 48	5 59	1 58m 1 49 a	7 34m 7 56 a

Last Aden on Tuesday at 2 p.m.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Breath, and a Bouquet of Flowers, should use ROWLAND & CO.'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR. Sold by Chemists & Perfumers. Sufficient for 4 months at the same time a delicious Toilet Requisite. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-4.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Cricket : Gymkhana *vs.* Islam Cricket Club.
Bombay Swimming Club, Back Race and Breast Stroke, 4-30 p.m.
Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Company, 3-30 p.m.
Football, Rovers' vs. Y. M. C. A., 5 p.m.
Entertainment for Seamen, Seamen's Institute, 8-15 p.m.
Pali Hill Gun Club meet at Worli, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Lombardy (s), from Hongkong ; H Boteckow (s), Bussorah ; Ebro (s), Hull ; Arabia (s), Bussorah ; and Nurjehan (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Rohilla (s), for China, &c. ; and Malwa (s), London, &c.

A MISSING BOY.—A Hindoo lad, named Luxi mon Hurry, is reported missing from his residence at Kala Chowkey Road, since the 10th instant.

LOST GOLD CHAIN.—Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee, residing at Horaby Road, reports having dropped a gold chain, valued at Rs. 150, somewhere about that road on Thursday last.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The Back Race, (the length handicap) and the Lottery Race, open to members of the above Club, will take place at the Back Bay Baths to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore of Palitana, accompanied by twenty-five followers, arrived in Bombay on Thursday, and took up his residence in a bungalow, at Gowalia Tank Road.

DEATH OF THE HEIR-APPARENT OF THE NAWAB OF RADHANPORE.—We regret to announce the death of the heir-apparent of the Nawab of Radhanpore. He was nine years old.—*Observer.*

ENGLISH LECTURE.—Mr. B. Nagarkar will deliver an English lecture to-morrow (Sunday) the 14th instant, at 6 p.m., in the hall of the Shivaji High School, (Girgaum). Subject.—" The Late Cardinal Newman."

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd August, 1890, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1889 of 82,358 maunds, and Rs. 10,776 in the earnings.

A JUROR'S FINE REMITTED.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, a medical certificate was submitted on behalf of Mr. Abdul Hussein Hajee Zenail Abadin, who was fined Rs. 30, for non-attendance as a juror, on Wednesday last. Mr. Justice Telang remitted the fine.

LECTURE.—Brahmachari Nitianundji, who lately arrived from Poona after establishing a new Arya Samaj, under the vice-presidentship of Rao Bahadur Vishnoo Moreshwar Bhide, will deliver a public lecture on " Religion," behind Girgaum Police Court, in Arya Samaj, to-morrow, at 6 p.m., precisely.

FEAST AT BANDORA.—To-morrow, the Railway Travellers' Thanksgiving Mass will be celebrated at St. Peter's Church, Bandora. The Solemn High Mass will commence at 8 a.m. The St. Peter's Band, with their choir, will play J. Winter's Mass, under the direction of Mr. B. M. Falcao. The feast will also be celebrated at Mount St. Mary's Church. The Rev. A. De Monte of Lanowli will preach. The orchestral society band will play.

ASSAULTING AN ASSISTANT MILL MANAGER.—Bhicoo Bapoo, Ali Hoosein Curreembux, Dinshaw Cawasjee, and Cowasjee Damajee were charged by Inspector Cobb yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, accused Nos. 1 and 2 with assaulting Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Ghista, the Assistant Mill Manager of the Anglo-Indian Mill, on the 2nd inst., at Arthur Road. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each, and the other two were acquitted as there was not sufficient evidence to implicate them with the offence.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—Rovers' vs. Y. M. C. A.—There will be a match between the 2nd teams of the above clubs this evening on the Cooperage, at 5 p.m., sharp. The following are the players, who are requested to be punctual. Rovers'—McMillan, Dowley, Howard, Lauder, J. Birkenshaw, McAlpine, Traylen, Allan, Aldrige, Brown, and Steward. Y. M. C. A.—Conway, E. Flower, A. Pincent, H. Waller, Hawkins, Goyder, B. Simmonds, E. Sands, J. Mulvaney, H. W. Nash, and H. W. Nye.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Shewlal Bholanath and Ramrattan Rana,who were charged, at the instance of Mr. John Albert Grant, of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., with cheating in conspiring together to induce Moreshwar Chintaman, a clerk in the firm, to prepare and deliver delivery orders for goods in the name of Parshotum Harridass, who carried on extensive business with the above firm, and thus giving the managers the impression that it had large amounts of monies on hand belonging to the latter, were formerly committed to the ensuing Sessions by the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, on six charges of cheating and abetment. Mr. Little, who appeared for the Crown, requested the Magistrate to commit the prisoners on an additional charge of conspiracy. His Worship said he would leave that point to be decided upon by the Clerk of the Crown, who would frame the additional charge, if necessary.

DR. WEIR'S DEPARTURE.—Yesterday, at the Municipal Office, the clerks and inspectors, of the Health Department, gathered in the room of the Health Officer to bid farewell to Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir, who has proceeded on privilege leave for three months. The senior clerk, Mr. Ganpatrao Shridhar, delivered the following address on behalf of the employes of the Health Department :—" Dr. Weir,—On behalf of the employes of the Health Department, amongst whom you have worked for many years by showing uniform kindness to the subordinates of all ranks, I beg to offer their blessings and to invoke the blessings of the Almighty to be showered on you during your journey to a distant country, and as a token of love we bear towards you, you will be pleased to accept the bouquet of flowers, which we humbly offer to you, and expect your safe return amongst us on the expiry of your leave." Three cheers were then given for Dr. Weir. Dr. Weir replied in suitable terms, and the proceedings terminated.

HIS LAST ATTEMPT.—Dajee Bhoola, was yesterday brought by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, for committing theft and house-breaking on the night of the 10th instant. The first complainant was a Bania boy, named Dewjee Malsey, who stated that he had been awakened on the night in question by the accused attempting to remove a waist chain, valued at Rs 15 while he was lying asleep in a godown, at Mandvie. After raising an alarm the prisoner was arrested by a policeman outside the godown. On being searched several silver ornaments were found in his possession, and he then pointed out a box, which he had secreted in a sweeper's gully, and which was found to contain gold and silver ornaments and sundry trinkets of the value of Rs. 28. Through the investigation of the police that night the second complainant Kesowjee Ramjee was found and stated that his house had been broken into that evening, several boxes opened, and articles taken away. The prisoner, who made a promise that this would be his last attempt at theft, was convicted on the separate charges of theft and house-breaking, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, for a period of two years and six months.

A READING FROM THE SHAH NAMAH.—At the Dady Sett Fire Temple, in Hornby Row, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi gave a reading from the Shah Namah, the Great Persian Epic of Firdousi, before an audience consisting exclusively of Parsees. By special request, Mr. Jivanjee gave the reading in the Persian original, with translations into Gujerattee as he proceeded. The subject of the reading was the ultimation of a religious war by the Tooranians, King, Arjasp, against the Persian King, Gustasp. The immediate cause of the war were—Firstly, the refusal of the Persian King to continue the payment of the tribute which he had been paying ; and, secondly, the support he gave to the new religion of Zoroaster, who had introduced among the courtiers of Gustasp the customs of the investiture of the sacred thread, reverence to the fire as the emblem of the Deity, and exposure of the dead in the Towers of Silence. The new religion aimed a great blow at the idol-worship prevalent in the country of Arjasp, the Khakan of Turan and Chin. Arjasp, at first, sent a letter of remonstrance to the King of Persia, which was submitted for consideration to a council of emergency, who framed a reply which was approved, signed, and sealed by the King, and eventually led to a declaration of war. In the reply, the Persian King declared his desire to stand firmly by the new religion and take the consequences of a war. The subject was interesting to the Parsee audience, as affording them an insight into their ancient language and history ; and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF ARTILLERYMEN.—On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, three Artillerymen from Colaba drove down to the Fort to the Prince of Wales' Hotel, and called on the waiter behind the bar to hand them a bottle of whiskey. The bottle immediately changed hands among the trio, and mysteriously disappeared beneath grey coats. Before the barman had time to demand payment for the liquor his customers had quitted the hotel and disappeared in a victoria. Alace Fernandez, the barman, reported the occurrence to Inspector Briscoe, who after searching for the trio at various restaurants found them in the English Hotel. On proceeding to arrest the man who had asked for the bottle of whiskey, which was found in the pocket of his grey coat, and who was recognised by the waiter, Gunner Thomas Bolt, one of the three interfered, and thus enabled his companion to escape. This individual was accordingly made a prisoner, and charged before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, with resisting the police in the execution of their duty, by Inspector Briscoe, who informed the Magistrate that he had been told that the same men had on a previous occasion visited the English Hotel, where they had obtained a bottle of whiskey without paying for it. Corroborative evidence was given by the witness Alace Fernandez, the barman of the Prince of Wales' Hotel. Prisoner, in reply to the Court, said he was very sorry for what had occurred, but had no evidence to produce. A European officer who watched the proceedings informed the Magistrate that prisoner's character was indifferent. His Worship, in convicting the accused on the above charge, ordered him to pay a fine of Rs.20, with the alternative of 14 days' hard labour. The Gunner, who informed the Magistrate that he preferred to undergo imprisonment than pay the fine imposed, was committed to jail.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and a Common Jury :—

FRAUD BY A MUNICIPAL BILL-COLLECTOR.

Jamsetjee Muncherjee, a bill-collector in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, was charged with criminal breach of trust, as a public servant, in respect of three sums, aggregating Rs. 13,000, which he dishonestly misappropriated to his own use. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs, Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the prisoner.

The prisoner, when called upon by the Clerk of the Crown to plead, said : God knows if I have committed the offence or not. I leave the case in the hands of my counsel, Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Clerk of the Crown : Do you plead guilty or do you claim to be tried ?

Prisoner : I know I am innocent, but I have no proofs of my innocence.

Mr. Justice Telang : Do you then claim to be tried ?

Prisoner : No.

Mr. Justice Telang : Do you plead guilty ?

Prisoner : Yes, I plead guilty.

Mr. Kirkpatrick remarked that he would say a word or two in the hope of mitigating the sentence. In appearing before a criminal court and in being sentenced, however light the sentence might be, a person, in the respectable position in life which the prisoner occupied, was sufficiently punished in the loss of his position and the disgrace which he brought upon his family and friends. Another point was that the prisoner had hitherto borne a good character, and for some years past had occupied a position of trust in the service of the Municipality. He was a young man; the remuneration he received was very small indeed; very large sums of money passed through his hands, under a system which imposed a check upon him, but which practically was no check ; and he, unfortunately, yielded to a temptation. There was another point, really in favour of the prisoner in spite of what had been stated for the prosecution. If the prisoner claim to be tried, he might possibly escape punishment altogether. He had saved expense to the prosecution ; he had disclosed everything, explaining to his superior the method in which he proceeded, and had rendered it possible for the Municipality to protect itself in the future against losses which might result from another young man yielding to a like temptation. There was another point as to the head of the prisoner. The medical certificate as to his weak health was his appearance, but the learned counsel would produce a medical certificate granted by Dr. Baker, which stated that the prisoner was a man of poor *physique* ; that he had already suffered from imprisonment ; and that he was not a person to bear any severe punishment. The prosecution could hardly desire that a sentence should be passed upon the prisoner which would injure his health and be out of all proportion to the offence.

Mr. Inverarity observed that his learned friend had said that there was no check on the prisoner. In fact there was a check which the prisoner avoided by using forged receipts. He pocketed the amounts of several large bills, and by paying some small bills out of his own pocket, he accounted for the total number of bills in his hands. There was a check although it was not a complete check. Prisoner made false representations about the uncollected bills which remained in his hands, and thus avoided the check.

The prisoner, when called upon to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, said he left his case in the hands of the Court.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said to the prisoner : I have considered what has been said by your counsel on your behalf, and I have also considered the circumstance in which you were placed and yielded to a temptation. In taking a lenient view of your case, I should not be doing my duty if I passed upon you a lighter sentence than the one I am going to pass. The sentence of the court is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The prisoner struck his forehead with his hand, and began to weep as he was removed from the dock.

FRAUD BY A BHATTIA BILL-COLLECTOR.

Ruttonsey Raisey, a Bhattia bill-collector in the employ of Oomersey Nagsey, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of currency notes for Rs. 14,500, which he dishonestly misappropriated to his own use. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case for the prosecution. The offence was committed on the 13th June last upon the prisoner's employers, Oomersey Nagsey, who were a firm dealing very largely in cotton. It was the duty of the prisoner to be entrusted with monies for payment to the firm's constituents, and to bring hoondees for them. On the 13th June last, prisoner received, Rs. 19,900,in currency notes, with instructions to pay them to merchants, a list of whose names was given him. The case for the prosecution was that he took advantage of his position to appropriate to his own use a portion of the notes, namely, notes for Rs. 14,500. The balance of Rs. 5,400 he spent in paying for hoondees as he was instructed to do. It was the circumstances connected with the loss of the Rs. 14,500 which the jury were required to investigate, and to say whether those circumstances proved the charge made against the prisoner. The facts of the case were extremely simple, and the witnesses were few. About 4 or 4-30 p.m., the prisoner was told to pay the notes to customers, carrying on business at Pydhownee and Bhueshwar. He paid Rs. 5,400 and got hoondees for the amount, which he delivered at the prosecutor's place of business, about 9 p.m., the same evening. With regard to the disappearance of the balance of Rs. 14,500, he gave different conflicting accounts. The first account was, that, while going along the road, he felt giddy and fell down, and that while he was lying down, the paid-up hoondees were abstracted from his pocket. Another accounts was that he met in the road a Lohana, named Nursey, who took him to a house in Goolalwady, in which he saw certain other people whom he did not know, and that he was there robbed of the currency notes for Rs. 14,500., A third account he gave was rather an elaborate one. He said that he was taken by a Marwaree to a house, in which he saw a fat Bania sitting. The Bania asked the Marwaree for some money which the latter said he had not got ; that the Marwaree then turned to the prisoner and asked him to oblige him with a loan of the money ; and that he did so. The Marwaree then got out of the room and was followed by the fat Bania ; and he (prisoner) remained in the room and waited for them, but they did not return. The prisoner's case was that he was duped by somebody. The case for the prosecution was that no reasonable man would accept as true the absurd stories he told to account for the disappearance of the Rs.14,500, which he had misappropriated to his own use. When required to show the house where, he alleged, he was robbed, the prisoner pointed out an empty house in Goolalwady. He took the prosecutor to a room which was locked. It appeared the house had been unoccupied for some time ; and the prisoner's statement was not worthy of credence.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the Judge, told a story of his having been taken to a house in 3rd Bhoywada, Goolalwady, where he saw a Marwaree and a Bania, who deprived him of the Rs. 14,500, and escaped from the house.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, remarked that the prisoner had from the first, and ever since the 13th June last, told but one story of his having been robbed of the Rs. 14,500 in the house in 3rd Bhoywada ; and that the statement for the prosecution that he had told three conflicting stories was wholly unfounded. The fact was, as the learned counsel said, he would show by evidence, that the prisoner was really robbed of the money in the house in question about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 13th June last. The prisoner, on coming downstairs in that house on the evening in question, made the statement that he had been robbed upstairs, and he had consistently adhered to that statement ever since. On a report made to them, the police had arrested two men, against whom an information had been laid. If those men were guilty, the prisoner was innocent ; and if the prisoner was innocent, those men or some other men were guilty.

Evidence was called for the defence.

The metha of the landlord of the 3rd Bhoywada house, said, in examination by Mr. Kirkpatrick, that, on the 4th June last, a Marwaree, named Sivajee, rented the second storey of the house, and paid a month's rent in advance. He had a ghattee servant with him, and other persons used to visit him. About 7 o'clock on the evening of the 13th June last, witness went to the house, where he met the prisoner on the ground-floor. Prisoner was weeping and said he had been robbed upstairs of Rs. 14,500. Witness did not on that day see the Marwaree or his servant in the house. Three or four days after the occurrence, a European constable came to the house with a warrant ; and having broken the padlock of the door, he searched the room and left. The Marwaree had not been seen since, and he had paid no rent for July last. Witness produced a book in which was an entry of the payment of the rent by the Marwaree. He admitted that he never mentioned these circumstances to any body,

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said he had produced the rent book to the constable. The Marwaree lived in the house only ten days.

Mr. Anderson, in replying on the evidence, said that the evidence called for the defence only corroborated the statement he had made to the jury, that having misappropriated the money, the prisoner, like a clever man that he was, has got up the story about the Marwaree in pursuance of his scheme. The story told by the metha of the landlord bore a strong family likeness to the hundreds of false stories that were told in courts-of-law by got-up witnesses. Here was a man—the only man in all Bombay—who knew of the prisoner being robbed of Rs. 14,500, and who had kept the fact buried in his bosom until that day. Could the jury as reasonable, sensible men, believe a word of the statement ? If he knew where the circumstances of the robbery, why was it that he did not come forward to state what he knew while the proceedings against the prisoner were going on ? It was a story, said the learned counsel, wholly unworthy of credence, the last of a series of stories which the prisoner had been telling to account, if he could, for the misappropriation of the Rs. 14,500. One after another, the prisoner had accused several persons of robbing him ; but the police had not been able to offer any proof against them.

His lordship, in summing the case to the jury, said there was no doubt that the prisoner received the sum of Rs. 19,900 from his employer, and that he had not applied Rs. 14,500 part of that amount, in the manner he was instructed to do. He was, therefore, responsible for the latter amount, but he accounted for its disappearance by the allegation that he had been robbed of it at a house in Bhoywada. His lordship repeated to the jury the accounts which the prisoner had given to the police officers of the disappearance of the money, and left it to them to say whether they believed the case for the prosecution or the stories told by the prisoner. The evidence called by the prisoner that day proved nothing beyond his own statement that he had been robbed in the Bhoywada house.

The jury retired for consultation at 6-15 p.m., and on their return into Court at 6-37 p.m., the foreman said the jury by a majority of seven against two found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his previous good character.

His lordship, taking a lenient view of his case, sentenced the prisoner to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

HIGH COURT.

THE BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED, *vs.* THE BOMBAY FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was decided by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran in favour of the defendants, on the 8th instant. The plaintiffs were represented by the Hon'ble the Advocate General and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemmings,and the defendants by Messrs. Lang and Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley.

The plaintiffs filed this suit to recover from the defendant, company or in the alternative from the directors and Mr. John Marshall, the agent thereof, in the aggregate, a sum of Rs. 1,50,875, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs, owing to the breach of an agreement alleged by the plaintiffs to have been entered into with the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated (*inter alia*) in their plaint that in the early part of the year 1889 the directors of the defendant company and Mr. John Marshall, the agent thereof, with a view to carry out a scheme projected by them to amalgamate all the then existing Flour mills), viz.—the Royal, the Imperial, the Oriental, the Western India and the plaintiffs into one company, to be called the Bombay Flour Mill Company, Limited, agreed with the plaintiff company and with the other companies to take over the assets and liabilities thereof at a certain valuation agreed to between the parties. The plaintiffs also stated in their plaint that it was a part of the aforesaid amalgamation scheme that each of the abovenamed companies was to go into voluntary liquidation in order that it might be taken over by the said now proposed company at the valuations agreed upon and that the plaintiffs in performance of their part of the contract went into liquidation, but that the defendants failed to carry out their part of the contract in declining to take over their assets as agreed between them, and hence their claims for damages.

The defendant company in their written statement denied that the said amalgamation scheme ever originated with them or that the same was brought forward on their behalf, and the directors of the defendant company and Mr. Marshall contended that the amalgamation scheme was only to be carried out in the event of *all* the abovenamed flour mills agreeing to join in the scheme ; and generally the defendants denied that the plaintiffs suffered any damages by the failure of the scheme, and, further that they never undertook that a new company should be formed to take over the the existing Companies.

The hearing of the suit lasted for three days, during which three witnesses viz., Mr. James, Pearson, the manager, Mr. A. F. Turner, one of the directors, and one Mr. Tulluckchand, a shareholder of the plaintiff, company, gave their evidence on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Lang's on behalf of the defendants, declined to called any evidence and rested his case on the documentary evidence before the Court, which he maintained did not prove any such agreement as alleged by the plaintiff, either by the defendant company or in the alternative by its directors and agent.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment after very fully stating the facts and referring to the documents, stated that the first question was whether the agreement referred to in the seventh para had been proved. No communication of any sort had been made by the defendant company to the plaintiffs, or by the plaintiffs to the defendants. Both had worked with a common object on parallel lines and they never came together. There was no word in the letters of the 17th June addressed by Mr. Marshall to the shareholders of the plaintiff as to their agent and to the defendant company as their agent, in which it appeared that the defendant company undertook any liability whatever and there was so far as he could see though he had listened most attentively to Mr. Russel's argument, no agreement to that effect. He was also of opinion that the plaintiffs were as much bound to form the proposed new company as the defendants, and that the alleged agreement was not proved. On the question of damages his lordship said that as there was no contract there

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MACDONALD, GEORGE, LL. D.—THE SCHOBOARD PARSON.—A Sequel to Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood.
BETHAM, FLORENCE.—THE PILLAR HOUSE.
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RODD, RENNELL.—FREDERICK, Crown Prince and Emperor.
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FOR

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All that piece or parcel of fazundaree land or ground of which Joowanjee Hormusjee is the fazendar, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Bhoosaree Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the subdistrict of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts, and the said land is registered in the books of the fazundar under No. 18, and the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bhoosaree Moholla, or Baloo Sarang Street, on the north by the property of Nacoda Mahomed Ramadi, and on the south by the property of Shaik Ahmed Goolam Mahomed.

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Bombay, 13th September, 1890.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French Consul in Bombay writes:—I am informed by the Governor of Pondicherry that the light of the lighthouse at Mahe on the Malabar Coast is extinct until further notice.

THE steam-ship Ebro, 1,591 tons, Captain E Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nurjahan, 1,936 tons, Captain A S Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Arabia, 845 tons, Captain C F Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurachi, with a general cargo, 28 cases opium and the following passengers:—Captain Somerville, Sister Eleanor, Mr and Mrs Barker and child, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Albert, one Hospital Assistant and one Arab lady, and 120 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W McAdam, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 350 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr Sorabjee Maneckjee, Private Secretary to his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, Mr. Ismail Khan, 28 deck passengers and 27 horses and 56 donkeys.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Lombardy, 2,760 tons, Captain J. F. Jephson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major Belford, Mr. Duckford, Mr. Telail and 11 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Maclean	1496	Roberts	B	F Muir & Co.
" Ormesby	1823	Peterson	G	J Mackintosh & Co.
" H Bolckow	639	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
" Ebro	1591	Elliott	H	P Muir & Co
" Hoosein	197	Fowill	N	B & P S N Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
" Noora		Do.
" Kaveri	Nacoda	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & Graham & Co.
" Lombardy	2760	Japhson	4	P & O S N Co.
" Elektra	3395	Mahorcich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
" Medusa	1775	Costanzo	8	Do.
" Satara	891	Cooper	9	B I S N Co.
" Badsworth	2173	Fargher	10	T Morison.
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	20	Haji Cassum.

Tons Crane.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Lombardy (s)	Jephson	Hongkong, Aug. 22.
	H Bolckow (s)	McAdam	Bussorah, Aug. 27.
	Ebro (s)	Elliott	Hull, Aug. 10.
	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Bussorah, Aug. 31.
	Nurjahan (s)	Young	Calcutta, Aug. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Rohilla (s)	Spock	China, &c.
	Malwa (s)	Nantes	London, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ebro, for Hull, &c.
" Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
" Oriental, for Zanzibar, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
2	Kistna s	Stewart ..... Bombay.
5	Rufford Hall s	Millard ..... Liverpool via Bombay
6	Karagola s	Tice ..... Bombay.
	Huzara s	Campbell ..... Bombay.
	Ebro s	Elliot ..... Hull.
	Nubia s	Knox ..... Bombay.
8	Kt. Commander	Thomas ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

2	Ursa s	Phippen ..... Port Said for orders.
3	Kapurthala s	Turner ..... Bombay.
4	Kistna s	Stewart ..... Persian Gulf.
6	Locksley Hall s	Collins ..... Marseilles, &c.
	Karagola	Tice ..... Bombay, &c.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamers Rufford Hall, Millard, Sir Charles Forbes &Co., for Liverpool and Marseilles.
" Huzara, Campbell, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for London.
" Ebro, Elliot, W. Cooper & Co., for Hull.
" Nubia, Knox, Donald Graham & Co., for Liverpool.
" Knight Commander, Thomas, Ralli Brothers, for Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Peveril s—20 cases bar soap, Sodder and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—2 cases medicine, N V Carrance and Co; 4 cases medicine, Thomson and Taylor; 87 cases oilmenstores, B. Nuzerally; 73 packages printing papers, &c., A S Dawood: 16 bales printing papers, The Supdt, B E S Press; 2 cases pianos, Hajee S Habib; 1 case printig books and 2 bales printing papers, the Bombay Circulating G Library; 3 packages printing papers, A A Rahim and Co; 26 bales printing papers, Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 8 cases printed books, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon; 38 cases provision, &c, Phillips and Co: 8 cases printed books, &c, Thacker and Co, ; 24 packages medicine, 318 cases cheese, provision, &c, Treacher and Co: 7 packages medicine, &c, Sodder and Co; 59 case oilmenstores, C Dadabhoy; 6 cases printed books, &c, B X Furtado and Bros; 16 cases sherry, &c, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Branksome Hall s—75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Peshawar s—4 packages medicine, J. Visram and Co; 3 cases provisions, &c, Sodder and Co; 10 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rohilla s—100 cases aniline dye, V Tulsedass; 150 casks alizarine, Adamjee Bhaijee.

Henzada s—4 packages earthenware, A Hoosen Rahim and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CARRENTE.

Sutlej s—165 cases brandy, Jantsetji Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—28 bales hides, Esmal Ganji and Co; 4,000½ cwts bone meal, Hajee Natha Essa.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—3½ cwts ivory, Nanchund Javerchund; 5½ cwts ivory, B Mugnuni.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—14,001 cwts linseed and 6,750 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormesby s—8,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co: 500 cwts horns, R Khadurbhoy; 9,795 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Elektra s—250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM SEPTEMBER 2ND TO SEPTEMBER 8TH.)

EXPORTS.

S s Kilwa, (Bombay)—18 cwts rapeseed; 2,515 cwts wheat; 278 cwts barley.

S s Karagola (Bombay)—42 cwts rapeseed; 4,881 cwts wheat; 592 cwts barley; 265 cwts cotton unpressed; 18 cwts wool unpressed.

S s Balamut, (Hull) 94,160 cwts wheat; 8,000 cwts bones.

S s Urania (Port Said for orders), 73,600 cwts wheat.

S s Ursa (Port Said for orders)—8,000 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

S s Waverley (Liverpool), 700 pieces grey goods; 798 pieces prints.

S s Kishna (Bombay) 300 pieces grey goods; 144 pieces white good; 65 pieces print, 900 lbs. Turkey red dyed yarns; 25 cwts copper.

S s Peveril, (Liverpool)—400 pieces prints.

S s Etolia (Liverpool)—7,160 pieces grey goods; 2,379 pieces white goods; 1,856 pieces prints; 12,500 lbs grey yarns.

S s Assyria (Bombay)—4,160 pieces grey goods; 762 pieces white goods; 636 pieces prints; 3,000 lbs grey yarns; 360 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns; 25 cwts copper.

S s Karagola, (Bombay)—35,360 pieces grey goods, 11,973 pieces white goods, 9,028 pieces prints; 19,875 lbs grey yarns; 9,820 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns; 15 cwts spelter; 25 cwts copper, 15 cwts yellow metal.

S s Locksley Hall, (Liverpool vik Bombay)—23,381 pieces grey goods; 14,810 pieces white goods; 3,986 pieces prints; 500 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns; 100 cwts steel.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

Aug. 21 Oriental (s), 2712 tons, from Hongkong, P. & O.
22 Lombardy (s), 1571 tons, Hongkong, P. & O. Left Colombo Sept. 3.
Sept. 2 Lingfield (s), 1473 tons, Rangoon, &c.
3 Hormida (s), 1474 tons, Hongkong.
6 City of Dundee (s), 2512 tons, Liverpool.
9 Siam (s), 1389 tons, Aden, P. & O.
10 Windsor (s), 1798 tons, Moulmein, &c.
Ganges (s), 1490 tons, Rangoon.
Morida (s), 1497 tons, Rangoon.
Wennington Hall (s), 1885 tons, Rangoon, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

James, Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular,

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

2213 Hispania (s), Abrey.

FOR HAVRE AND DUNKIRK.

1828 Ormesby (s), Peterson.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1775 Medusa (s), Castanzo.

FOR PERIM.

1501 Bryn Glas (s), Bethell.

FOR CHINA.

2095 Elektra (s), Mahorcich.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
1671 Thibet (s), Brown.
1531 Venetia (s), Gadd.

FOR KARACHI.

1808 Olive Branch (s), School.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2805 Arab (s), Newey.
1273 Badsworth (s), Fargher.

FOR MADRAS.

1496 Clan Macloan (s), Roberts.

FOR ADEN, MASSOWA, &c.

994 Hoseinee (s), Rowsil.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Canning, Creagh.
H. M. S. Clive, Butterworth.
H. M. S. Dalhousie, Hewett.
H. M. S. Investigator, Haslam.
Volunteer, Malta Man-of-War, Royds.
* Coasting steamers and country ships not included.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12.

THERE was a decline of ¼d. in Silver yesterday in London, at 53⅜d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was two cents lower, at 115, with Demand Exchange on London half a cent down, at 4·84½. Rupee Paper gave way ¼ per cent. at home, in each denomination, at £86½ and £90⅜, respectively. Consols remained at 95⅜ *ex-div.*; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107½. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was 1s. 8 1-16d. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower at 95½; Exchange on London was a trifle higher at fcs. 25·27½.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England again show no change in the Reserve, which continued to stand at 45 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 4 per cent.; but the less easy state of the money market, indicated by a fall in Consols of ¼ per cent. since last Thursday, was emphasized on Wednesday by an advance of ½ to ¾ per cent. in the market rates of discount, making them stand at 3⅜, both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. About £150,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The weekly shipments of Specie are advised as £130,000 in Silver, and £90,000 in Gold for this port.

In General Produce, Bombay Linseed on the spot was 3d. per quarter lower, at 46s. 9d., the arrival price being unchanged at 46s. 3d. ex.-quay. The Wheat Market was steady, and 1d. of the recent decline was recovered by No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 5d. and 7s. 6d. per central, ex-quay, respectively; Soft Red being unchanged at 7s. ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats firm; the Sales having reached 10,000 bales, including the large proportion of 2,000 East Indian. 5 13-16d. was still the price of spot Mid.-American, and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, 5 45-64d. being the rate for September deliveries, and 5 35-64d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent. higher, at 10 11-16 cents.; and September Futures were up 6 points, at 10·39 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 22,000 bales, still going against much lighter arrivals for the previous two years, especially 1888, the figures received to date comparing as follows:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Thursday's Receipts.	22,000	15,000	6,300
Five days' do	106,000	76,000	37,500
Since 1st September.	182,000	128,000	76,500

Our local market for the staple has remained quiet in tone, with prices generally unaltered, and business on a moderate scale, about 1,500 bales having been taken to-day, of which over a third consisted of Dharwar, at Rs. 169-70 per candy; the balance being made up of Bhownugger, at Rs. 174½-5; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 175-6; Wadwan, at Rs. 185; Khangaum, at Rs. 170-82; and Oomra, at Rs. 149 per candy.

WHEAT has been rather less dull to-day, but only a moderate business has transpired, and the tone of the market has been quiet, with prices unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been also taken to a moderate extent in a quiet market on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	234 bales.
Wheat	4,640 cwt.
Linseed	4,428 "
Ground Nuts	603 "
Castor Seed	1,939 "

FREIGHTS are steady, with a little more demand for tonnage, but only at low rates. Wheat has been booked, by the "Anchor" line, at 13s. 9d. to Liverpool for ready cargo; and Seeds, by the "Hall" line, to the same port, for September shipment, at 14s. 6d. per ton. Seeds and Wheat have been engaged by the "Wilson" line, for this month's shipment to Hull, at 14s. 6d.; and the same cargo by the "Hall" and "Anchor" lines, for October shipment, to Marseilles, at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The fall in the price of Silver in New York, noticed above, has had a depressing effect on this market to-day; and as buyers of remittance came out, while no Private Bills have been offering, rates declined 1-16d. from the opening quotations, and closed weak at the following rates for ready business:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 9-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 8⅛ to 11-16	"
Francs do.	1·18⅞ to ⅛	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates for Four per cents have receded 3-16 to ¼ per cent. from yesterday's quotations; but with buyers for Account, in both positions, at the decline. We quote at closing 103 3-16 per cash, 102 15-16 for this month's settlement; and 102¾ for the October account. 105½ is now the nominal quotation for the other Paper.

SHARES have not been much dealt in to-day, and the only changes in Cotton Mill scrip, which we have to notice this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 5 in Hindustan; and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas; and an advance of Rs. 10 in Central India, at our quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 75 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the new shares, at Rs. 3,475, and Rs. 860, respectively.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 20 days' sight.	1s. 8 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅜ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88¼
4½ per cent. "	90⅜d.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	53½d. per oz.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £22,200,000, decrease, £500,000; public deposits, £2,700,000, increase £300,000; other deposits £27,800,000, decrease £1,200,000; other securities, £20,900,000 decrease £900,000; notes and gold, £14,000,000, decrease £200,000. The Bank's reserve s 45 per cent of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Cables Perim—Suakin and Suakin—Suez interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam, interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAHHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th September, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	4	40	5	43
Teheran	12	1	23	...	43
Suez	12	1	...	1	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 12th September, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	20	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	15	...	3
" Madras	...	25	...	1

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

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TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

REVOLT IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, SEPT. 12.

A revolt has broken out in Ticino.

One member of the cantonal Administration has been killed and his colleagues fled from the mob.

Troops are arriving to quell the rising.

THE SOUTHAMPTON DOCK STRIKES.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The leaders of the Southampton dock strikes have advised the men to resume work.

CHOLERA STILL SPREADING.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Cholera continues to spread. It is now reported to be raging in Vladivostock.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SOUTHAMPTON STRIKE.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Southampton is now quiet, the dockers having resolved to resume work, owing to the executive in London having condemned their action and declined to support them.

NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

The steamer Govino, leaving on Saturday, takes out two torpedo boats built at Cowes and destined for Bombay and Kurrachee.

SIR THOMAS BAKER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 12.

Major-General Sir Thomas Baker leaves for England by the mail of the 19th instant.

THE LUSHAI OUTBREAK.

Further details regarding the Lushai outbreak show that Captain Brown, who was attacked between the forts Changsil and Dijal, managed to reach the former post, though mortally wounded. He died shortly after getting there.

DECAMPMENT OF TROOPS.

The withdrawal of half a battalion of British Infantry from Mean Meer to Dalhousie for the summer months as a permanent arrangement, the head-quarters remaining in the plains, have been sanctioned by Government.

CRICKET: BOMBAY *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

The return match between the Bombay and the Poona Gymkhanas was commenced this morning, and judging by the day's play it bids fair to end in an innings defeat of the home team—a result due in no small measure to the consistent and brilliant play of Mr. Steel, the Bombay captain. The weather was splendid, and the wicket played fast and true. The day was on the whole a batsman's. The spectators were fewer in number than was expected, but among others I noticed T. E. Lord and Lady Harris. Mr. Steel won the toss and elected to take the innings, and was wise in his generation as the wicket was so good. The chief feature of Bombay's venture was the batting of Mr. Steel, who compiled 93 by a magnificent first-class cricket the like of which has seldom been witnessed in Poona. He treated all the bowlers alike, and only lost his wicket by a stupid mistake of Mr. Beaty who misjudged a run and had him run out. Mr. Twiss (13), Mr. Edyvean (15), and Mr. Hume not out, (13), were the only others who got into double figures. Mr. Anderson was the most destructive bowler, securing five wickets at the cost of 43 runs. The exhibition on the side of Poona was miserable in the extreme; only two batsmen, Messrs. Wilson and Cox, got into double figures, scoring 16 runs each. Mr. Steel was unplayable, taking 8 wickets for 41 runs. The innings closed for 77 runs, and being 81 runs behind the Bombay score Poona followed on and lost three good wickets for 22 runs. Poona was without the services of Col. Rhodes, Messrs. Leslie, and Taylor.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO PROFESSOR SCORGIE.

An illuminated address was to-day presented to Professor James Scorgie by the students of the Science College. Professor Scorgie retires from the service and leaves for Europe shortly after. Dr. Theodore Cooke, Mrs. and Miss Cooke, Professor Sam Cooke, and all the professors and students of the College were present. The principal of the College having made a short speech, Mr. Jamsetjee Mistri read the address which was enclosed in a silver case. Professor Scorgie then made a suitable reply.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

Home Department.—The services of Surgeon E. H. Brown are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services of Captain Tonnochy, Commandant Shan States Levy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Military Department.—Lieutenant Hardy has been appointed Adjutant, 5th Hyderabad Infantry *vice* Lieut. Plumer.

The following officers have been granted leave out of India:—Major Halkett, 32nd Bengal Infantry; Surgeon-Major Ferris, 1st Bengal Cavalry; Colonel Landon, General List; Captain Burton, and Lieutenants Roche, Swiney, and Wintle, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

The following promotions have taken place:—

To Lieutenant-Colonel—Majors Halkett and Boileau.

To Colonel—Lieutenant-Colonel Sartorius, V.C.

To Brigade-Surgeon—Surgeon-Major Griffith.

Colonel Merriman, Public Works Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the Military Works Department.

Major G. Hildebrand has been appointed Deputy Director of Military Works for Fortifications; and Major Arnott, Deputy Director for Public Works.

Colonel Shepherd, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, officiates as Consulting Engineer, Railways, *vice* Colonel Dowden.

Foreign Department.—H. E. the Governor-General has been pleased to recognise the appointment of M. Friederich Eggena, as Acting Consul, Germany, at Rangoon, *vice* M. Vetter.

The new regulations for the selection of candidates for the Indian Civil Service has been published.

A resolution has been published, stating the grounds for and objects of the appointment of the Committee to enquire into the procedure followed in respect of accounts returns, cash, and stores in the construction and open line sections of the railway branch.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rosetta, with the outward English mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p. m. to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 5th instant, arrived here from Bombay at 7 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Archer Line s. s. Roumania, outward bound, passed the Canal on the 12th instant.

PENANG, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin left here for Bombay this afternoon.

An Armenian has stabbed and wounded the Armenian Bishop here, because he procured the conviction of Koumkapo and others for the part they took in the recent riots.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 22.

It is not very long ago since it was decided by an Act of Parliament that not only should a spade be called a spade, but that every pint should hold a pint, every pound weigh a full pound, and every article that makes its *debut* in the English markets be true to its title. Now, it is not permissible for the Monte Video ox to pose as the British bullock, nor may the margarine of the suet importer masquerade as "best Dorset," nor the timepiece of the German Fatherland assume the *role* of a *chef d'œuvre* of Sir John Bennett. But outside the bounds of the commercial exchange there is no such nicety prevailing. In our social system we have no security against fraudulent imitations. Our market is swamped with brummagem gentility—our trade-mark "lady" has been so long pirated that it is of no present value—it is appropriated by any indifferently-conducted female who owns a hat and feather and keeps within reasonable limits of the workhouse. And the result of this spurious lady supply is that another manufacture with the label "gentlewoman" is being brought forward, and having its superiority vaunted over all similar articles of commerce. What is a gentlewoman? In many of our minds a vision rises up of a stately, prim, and stilted spinster with cotton gloves and ringlets, who conducts visitors through baronial halls and displays, with long-winded dissertations, the mouldy portraits and curios of decayed generations. But this is a sketch of a by-gone race whose living representatives are few and far between.

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The modern gentlewomen is a different product altogether. Let us see if the supply that gluts our market is issued in contravention of the Merchandize Marks Act Vic cap. &c., &c., It ought to be easy to define a gentlewoman. First, let us take woman. Woman belongs to the genus *homo*—(that rampant organ of female independence "the *Women's Penny Paper*, will hate us for so classifying her); sex, female; age 21 and upwards (some would say eighteen and upwards, but we should not recognize as a gentlewoman a creature who still wears the swaddling clothes of legal infancy). The qualifying adjective gentle, genteel, gentil, suggests quiet unobtrusiveness, inherent refinement, grace of bearing, and charm of manner. In fact, a gentlewoman is a perfect woman—clean in mind and body, truthful in words and acts, quiet in language and appearance, living up to her belief in politics, religion, and caste, but no tdespising those who rightly or wrongly differ from her in their acceptation of life's duties and responsibilities. But these are far too high falutin qualifications to expect in the gentlewomen of 1890-91. If, like the rest of the ten just men in Sodom and Gomorrha, the fate of London depended on finding therein ten ideal gentlewomen, London would have a very small chance of salvation.

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A little while ago a well-known gentlewoman of the day protested against the lack of chivalry in mankind, because, on a wet dreary afternoon, the Piccadilly busses being full, not one man was found sufficiently gallant to go outside in wind and rain to oblige a lady. They preferred—the hard-hearted male creatures—to be stigmatized as brutal, rather than run the risk of getting bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, phthisis, rheumatism, fever and ague, or catarrh on the top of the omnibus. That injured gentlewoman was Mrs. Lynn Linton. She wrote to the papers and told us of it. But Mrs. Lynn Linton ought to understand that as far as she is concerned the age of chivalry is, indeed, past. The strong-minded female who denounces man and all his works and pomps, in language as vigorous as a matron from the Borough, cannot expect the same petting as men will readily give to the dependent clinging creature whose right to the warmest corner and the softest seat is secured by her helplessness and her homage to his superior intellect.

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In a competitive examination of the gentleness of gentlewomen a good many of our literary women would be ignominiously rusticated. In an article on "Responsibility" in this week's *Short Cuts*, Mrs. Lynn Linton is especially strong in her language. "Brutal ruffian, flabby humanitarian, craven love of life, blatant sympathisers, pestilent press; shrieking, hysterical, cowardly, nondescripts, flabby philanthropists, weak-knee'd sympathisers, swarming paupers; the very rottenness of corruption"—these are a few of the expressions that appear in an article of a few hundred words. Not exactly the language of the ideal gentlewoman. Another specimen from contemporary literature will not be out of place as an example of what passes or wishes to pass as the very best style. It is a quotation from "Cosy Corner Chat," written by Hebe for the *Gentlewoman*, the new organ of English gentlewomen.

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"When pages of twaddle," says Hebe, "are rolling into print advertising the woes of the ill-treated and downtrodden domestic, I cannot refrain from mentioning an amusing illustration of the other side of the question. Before departing for pastures new, I paid a visit last week to my medical man. He is a pompous little person and a well-known "beauty doctor." After cooling my heels (!) for some time outside his door I was somewhat surprised when he answered it in person. In the sanctuary of the consulting room, my surprise increased when, in the middle of writing a prescription for sunburn, he asked if I could recommend an honest respectable charwoman. I replied that I thought the type extinct, except one, who, I believe, would not plunder to any great extent. He then solved the mystery by saying that he had turned out all his servants that morning. "I did not mind," he continued pathetically, "their all having latch-keys and staying out till one in the morning, or their having friends to tea every day. I was also prepared to be robbed within bounds, but when my milk and butter bill came to 16s. for three people I could stand it no longer. Of course I am only an ignorant bachelor, but I can't think we can consume that quantity, as I never touch butter myself." "Ah, well, doctor," Hebe answered, "There's but one solution of that—marry!" He looked for a moment—a comical twinkle in his little round eyes. "Do you think that would be cheaper than the butter bill?" "I felt then," said Hebe, "like George Washington did when he could not tell a lie, so I pocketed the prescription, and sent him on the char-woman in the evening."

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Which, gentle folk of Bombay, do you think more astounding: Hebe's unqualified ungentility, or her amazing brass in proposing for her doctor without the excuse of leap year. "Bohemienne" is another writer whose choice of language would not commend her to Lord Chesterfield, though it finds favour in the eyes of the editor of that gushing pennyworth called "*Woman*." Bohemienne writes: "I am not going to make any secret of my whereabouts. I am at Margate—or to follow the majority, Margit—the Cockney's Paradise. Nor do I see any need to apologize for being where I am. I did not come here to be 'swagger,' or to hide me away in peace 'far from the madding crowd'?—&c., &c. This is enough to show that though Bohemienne does apologize for being at Margate she really need not do so to us. It is not we, but Margate, that should feel injured by having to lend its hospitality to such very deplorable snobbery. After such specimens as the above so-called gentlewomen, is there not need of an extension of the Merchandize Marks Acts to the markets of society.

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Madame Ackermann, the French poetess, has lately died at Nice, where she resided for the last quarter of a century. Besides her poems, her Contes en vers and Pensees d'une solitaire, preceded by her autobiography, are charming though pervaded with a pessimism not at all common to women of the present day.

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At the University of London, the examinations have resulted in still further successes for women. In English, Miss Diana Jane Thomas stands first in the list for honors. Miss Margaretha Stoer is highest in French, and Miss Jane Holt takes the first place in Experimental Physics. Following the example of their brothers, the old girls of the college intend giving a dinner at the Dorothy Restaurant.

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At the Royal University of Ireland examinations Miss M. E. Deane, of the Strand House School, Londonderry, has been most successful. She has passed with double honors and has obtained the highest number of marks of any lady candidate from the North. Miss Deane has become eligible for either the Draper's Scholarship of £105, or the Irish Society's Scholarships of £90, whichever she decides to take.

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A wedding of two interesting people connected with literature will take place in Paris in the beginning of the new year, when Mdlle. Jeanne Hugo, grand-daughter of Victor Hugo, who has immortalized her in his poems, will marry M. Leon Daudet, son of M. Alphonse Daudet, the novelist. Mdlle. Hugo is described as very charming and M. Leon Daudet is a promising young doctor.

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One of the last of this season's batch of weddings came off yesterday, at St. George's, Hanover Square. Captain Herbert, heir to the earldom of Powis, was the happy man, and Miss Violet Lane Fox, the presumably equally happy woman. She looked lovely surrounded by her six heliotrope bridesmaids—Miss Magdalen Mary Herbert, Miss S. Montgomery, Miss Mary Herbert, Lady Ida Osborne, and Miss Violet Gray Egerton. A tiny page was a feature of the show, but he was more pitied than admired—he was so much too young and chubby and babyish to be made a popinjay of. Lady Conyers, the mother of the bride, looked beamingly happy as if all her cares in this world were over, when the Earl of Yarborough, her son-in-law, gave the bride away. The reception took place in the afternoon at Lady Conyer's town house, where there was a very splendid show of presents.

DEATH OF MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, C.S.I.

In the death of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., the Parsee community loses one of its oldest and foremost patriarchs, a true friend and sincere well-wisher, and one of that band of eminent citizens whose benefactions have shed a lustre upon the community, and who have made their names universally honoured and esteemed. With the first and second Parsee Baronets, and others of their rank, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy was for a long time one of the leaders in that march of intellectual and social progress which has brought the Parsee community to its present state of advancement. Both in public and private life, Mr. Byramjee was a man who had the courage of his convictions. His clear judgment and strong common sense, which did not forsake him till the last moment, his business aptitude, and his vast mercantile experience, made him a leader among his countrymen. He never sacrificed his principles to subserve private ends, and hence there might have been instances in which an uncompromising adherence to his own views did not add to his popularity. But his sterling worth was recognised even by his opponents; and he was universally respected and esteemed in his community. For some ten years past, the state of his health compelled Mr. Byramjee to lead a retired life. About six months ago he became seriously ill at his bungalow at Bandora, and being brought to Bombay in a very weak state, he remained confined to his bed and never regained strength. He was treated by Dr. Hojel, Dr. Blaney, and Dr. D. H. Patel, who were unremitting in their watchfulness. His condition during the whole of this week was extremely critical, and he died at 5 p.m. yesterday afternoon at his residence "Byramjee Hall," the bungalow at Mazagon, which was formerly occupied by the Sudder Adawlut.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the youngest son of the late Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, was born in Bombay on the 16th June, 1822, and was therefore in his sixty-ninth year at the time of his death. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy was a self-made man. At the age of twenty, he commenced life on Rs. 20 a month as a godown-keeper to the firm of Messrs. Lockey and Malcolm, the name of which was subsequently changed to Messrs. Shatton, Malcolm, and Company. He soon gained the confidence of his employers, and being a resourceful man, started a small business on his own account, which proved successful. He was therefore enabled later on to become a broker to the firm. Luck seemed to be in his way, and he became a broker in subsequent years to several of the European firms of Bombay, among which may be mentioned those of Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Company; Messrs. G. S. King and Company; Messrs. Eglington, Maclean and Company; Messrs. Thomas, Lancaster and Company; and he made large profits every year. He thus became a man of means, and he made good use of them. Enjoying great influence in the mercantile community of the time, he was the first native merchant to be made a member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. As a member of the Parsee Punchayet, he gained a high position in his community. Family and other disputes were frequently referred to him for settlement and arbitration, and his decisions generally proved acceptable to both parties, as well they might, for he used to disburse large sums of money out of his own pocket to bring round the least reasonable of the parties into acquiescence with his views. He materially assisted the charitable, religious, and educational institutions of his time in Bombay and elsewhere, and gave away in this way no less a sum than Rs. 1,02,000. In co-operation with other merchants, he established the Bombay Steam Navigation Company; and the first steam vessel that sailed in the waters between Bombay, Surat, and other Guzerat ports—the "Sir James Rivett Carnac"—was built and maintained under the auspices of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and it affordad great facilities to passengers and traffic. Mr. Jeejeebhoy also started the first sawing machine in Bombay in the year 1843. He died at the age of sixty-three years in 1849, when a notice of his life, with his portrait, appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. By his will, he left two lakhs of rupees in trust, the interest only on which was to be applied from time to time to such objects of charity as the trustees of the fund thought proper. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy left four sons, of whom the last survivor was Mr. Byramjee, the youngest, the subject of this notice.

Mr. Byramjee was educated in a private school kept at that time by Mr. W. B. Mainwaring, where the children of European and Native merchants were instructed together, and mixed freely with each other. From a comparatively early age, Mr. Byramjee showed a great aptitude for business; and under the guidance and advice of his father he enjoyed excellent opportunities of acquiring mercantile knowledge and experience. From his school-days, he had a mathematical turn of mind, which he employed to great advantage in his maturer years. From 1854, upon the dissolution of his father's firm of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Sons and Company, of which he was a partner, Mr. Byramjee carried on extensive business on his own account, being about the same time employed as a broker to the firms of Messrs. G. S. King and Company; Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company; and Messrs. Robinson and Company. Mr. Byramjee was the first to introduce the system of indent business with native dealers on a large scale. He was a director on the Board of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, which was the second cotton mill started in Bombay, the first being that started by the late Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar. Mr. Byramjee took the initiative in starting the Royal Spinning and Weaving Mill, one of the earlier mills which were established after the cotton spinning industry was introduced into Bombay. He was a director on the Boards of several of the leading Joint Stock Companies of the time, notably the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, the Apollo Press Company, the Colaba Press Company, the Colaba Land Company, the Commercial Bank of India, and the Bombay Fire Insurance Company. Of the last-named company, he was the chief promoter, and the chairman of the board of directors, which post he held from the establishment of the company in 1870 down to the year 1882, when he resigned on account of failing health. It was the first local fire insurance company; and Mr. Byramjee, in starting it with Mr. J. A. Forbes, calculated that, during the forty years previous to it, something like a sum of five crores of rupees was carried away from this country as earnings by the European fire insurance offices that had agencies here. The experiment proved a great success; the company has amassed a large reserve fund; and two more local fire insurance companies have been established since. From the year 1854, Mr. Byramjee had been making large additions to his landed properties, until he was reputed to be one of the largest land-owners in Bombay and Salsette. He was the proprietor of seven free-hold villages, which are known after the name of the principal one as "the Goregaum Estate." He acquired in the community a good name as a clever, calculating, and careful merchant; and his opinion and advice were very often sought by the local Banks in their dealings with native constituents. He was one of the few who kept their heads during the share mania times, which wrecked many old established houses. He not only carefully abstained from speculation himself, but freely cautioned all those who sought his advice, and in some instances became the instrument of saving individuals and families from wreck and ruin. Mr. Byramjee was one of the earliest appointed Justices of the Peace and Fellows of the Bombay University, and was for some years a member of the Municipal Corporation. He was also a life member of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

In August, 1868, he was nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He showed much tact, judgment, and experience in the deliberations of the Council; and being re-elected at the end of his first term of two years, he continued to be a member of the Council till August 1872. Amongst the legislative measures in the discussion of which Mr. Byramjee took an active part, were the Cotton Frauds Act, the Act for levying town duty on grain, the City Survey Act, and the Toll Fees Act. When the Government of Lord Mayo initiated the Decentralization Scheme, and the Provincial Governments were thrown upon their own resources for finding funds for necessary works, the Bombay Government introduced into the local Legislative Council a Bill for legalising the levy of fees on all feasts held in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Byramjee entered a strong opposition to the Bill, and made urgent representations against it to the Governor, the late Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Hon. St. George Tucker, Senior Member of Council, and other Members of Government; and, with the assistance of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, also a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council at the time, he finally succeeded in getting the Bill withdrawn in September, 1873. An address was then presented to Mr. Byramjee by his friends and admirers in Bombay, headed by the Hon. Narayen Wasudevjee, expressive of their high appreciation of his worth as a citizen generally, particularly of his services in connection with the Legislative Council. Similar addresses were presented to Mr. Byramjee at the time by representative men of Surat, Ahmedabad, Nowsaree, Jabulpur, Sacheen, Elav, and Broach. Mr. Byramjee was the first to raise a warning voice against the risky and speculative character of the business done by the old Bank of Bombay. Long before its failure, he not only sold off all his own shares in the Bank, but warned his friends of its instability, advising them not to have anything to do with its shares. This he did openly, and thereby incurred the displeasure of those connected with the Bank. At one time he was called to account for his strange proceedings, so damaging to the Bank's interests, when he tried to convince his opponents of the soundness of his calculations. The collapse of the Bank soon afterwards convinced all dispassionate persons that his calculations were correct and far-seeing.

In 1872, Mr. Byramjee made a trust settlement of a large amount of landed property, Government paper, and Railway shares for the benefit of his family. The estimated value of the trust was stated to be twenty-five lakhs of rupees, but the price of land in Bombay having increased since then, the value of the trust must have increased considerably. He also started a charity fund in connection with the trust settlement. The annual income of this fund, representing Rs. 2,12,500, is directed to be applied by the trustees to charitable purposes; and by a far-seeing provision in the deed of settlement, it is directed that the sum to be thus available for charity shall increase by an annual increment of Rs. 100. Thus, for the first year after the formation of the trust, the trustees had at their disposal Rs. 6,000, for the second year Rs. 6,100, and so on. It is now eighteen years since the trust was constituted, and the annual sum at the disposal of the trustees has now increased to nearly Rs. 8,000, and it will go on increasing by Rs. 100 every year. This well-considered charity has already borne good fruit, and two medical schools and one high school have been endowed from the fund. The long-felt want of medical education for the subordinate grades in this country having been represented to Mr. Byramjee, he first established a medical school at Poona, and afterwards another at Ahmedabad, at a cost of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively. Mr. Byramjee also established the "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School" at a cost of Rs. 5,000. All these three schools are in charge of Government, who have undertaken to maintain them permanently; and they are all doing good work, especially the medical school at Poona, which was formally opened by Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, on the 7th December, 1878. On that occasion, his Excellency alluded to the munificence of Mr. Byramjee, who, he said, had sprung from an illustrious father, who had left him a heritage of benevolence and charity; and that Mr. Byramjee had followed that noble example. His Excellency exhorted other native gentlemen of rank and fortune to follow Mr. Byramjee's example; for it must be admitted he had proved himself worthy of the decoration he wore on his breast, that of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Excellency entered into details regarding the establishment of medical schools, of which this was the first, and stated that he came to Poona to be present on that occasion at the request of the medical authorities. At the opening of the High School at Thana, an address was presented to Mr. Byramjee on behalf of the inhabitants; and Mr. W. M P. Coghlan, District Judge of Thana, who presided at the meeting, said, addressing Mr. Byramjee's son,—"Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, in the absence of your respected father, I congratulate you and him on the opening of this very handsome school-house, the result of his benevolence. I am sorry he is not here today. Your worthy father is not one of those men who delight that their names should be great in the 'bazar,' or often in print in the newspapers; rather is he one who does good by stealth and blushes to find it fame,' one who acts up to the spirit of the Christian maxim, that in doing good, the right hand should not know what the left hand does. This much, however, I must say that it is publicly known that Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has given away nearly a lakh of rupees in educational objects only. How many poor students he has helped, and how much he has done secretly for education, we know not, but the presumption is that it is much. As time rolls on, and a century or so passes, his name and yours will probably be well-nigh forgotten, but you will find that the money which you have given for good purposes has not been wasted. In fact, you have invested it on the best possible security. Again, Sir, I congratulate you and your esteemed father on the opening of this school, the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School." Mr. Byramjee has also established a University prize, named after his late wife, "the Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize," which is annually awarded to the student passing the Matriculation Examination oft he Bombay University with the highest number of marks for proficiency in general knowledge. The charitable dispensary which does very good work at Mehmadabad, near Ahmedabad, is called after Mrs. Byramjee. In addition to endowing these useful institutions, the benefits of which are derived by all classes without distinction of caste or creed, Mr. Byramjee had been contributing his share to all works of public utility and beneficence, which were initiated from time to time in Bombay. He contributed Rs. 12,000 to the Calcutta Zoroastrians Corpse-bearers' Fund, and Rs. 10,000 to a similar fund at Ahmedabad; and in recognition of his liberality, both the funds are named after him. He was one of the promoters of the Nowsaree Zerthoshti Madressa, now called the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Madressa, and gave liberal contributions to the institution. He was one of the original founders of the girls' schools now managed by the Parsee Girls' Schools Association, and made large contributions to it. He contributed liberally to the funds for ameliorating the condition of the Zoroastrians residing in Persia, and gave Rs. 5,000 to the fund for maintaining a school in Persia.

Her Majesty the Queen was pleased in 1875 to confer upon Mr. Byramjee the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Sir Phillip Wodehouse, then Governor of Bombay, held a special Darbar at Government House, Parel, and presented to Mr. Byramjee the insignia of the Order on the 10th April, 1875. Mr. Byramjee was one of the leading gentlemen of Bombay whom the Government of India honoured with an invitation to take a part in the ceremonies of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, when the Queen assumed the title of Empress of India. Lord Lytton presented to Mr. Byramjee, among others, the Imperial Assemblage Commemoration Medal at Delhi.

Several years ago Mr. Byramjee made over to Government, free of charge, some land at Poona, which Government wanted to purchase for making a public road. He also presented to the Bombay Municipality a strip of land at Breach Candy, and another at Baboola Tank Road for the widening of public thoroughfares. He is the proprietor of the sea-girt property at Bandora, known as "Land's End," adjoining which was a little strip of land called "the Point." The latter being the only spot in Bandora, where people could go for an airing, Mr. Byramjee presented the land to the Municipality of Bandora, together with a sum of money for the purpose of improving the grounds and laying them out as a promenade with seats and walks. The place has since been called "the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Point." The hill road of Bandora was very steep and narrow, and was a source of great inconvenience to residents in the farthest parts of the hill. Mr. Byramjee assisted the municipality with money to build a new direct road to the Point on the sea-side, and it was also called after him "the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road." He had lately been negotiating with Government for the establishment of a charitable dispensary at Khandalla at a cost of Rs. 15,000, and of a school house at Bhewndi at a cost of Rs. 8,000. The latter amount has been paid, and the building of the school-house has already commenced. He largely patronised native authors, and at all times assisted the deserving poor. Mr Byramjee's latest endowment is the most munificent of all. On the 29th August last, Mr. Byramjee executed a trust-deed, by which he made over a sum of Rs. 3,75,500 to the trustees appointed for the management of an Anglo-Vernacular High School for the education of poor Parsee children, to be established in Bombay, under the name of the "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution." Although the nominal value of the promissory notes is Rs. 3,50,000, yet with the interest last accrued due on them, and other increments, their present value comes to Rs. 3,62,000. To this is to be added a sum of Rs. 13,500, the accumulations of interest intended for charitable purposes, accrued due on the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust settlement of twenty-five lakhs of rupees; so that the total value of Mr. Byramjee's gift for the proposed charitable institution amounts to more than three and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. The trustees appointed for the institution were—Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman, during his life-time, and Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Byramjee's grand-son; Pestonjee N. Wadia, Mr. Byramjee's private secretary; and Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Jamaspjee Ashburner, head manager in the Currency Exchange Department in Bombay. It is proposed at present to start the charity with the establishment of an Anglo-Vernacular High School, teaching up to the Matriculation Standard. The trust-deed leaves large discretionary powers to the managing trustees to open one or more schools and to adapt the scope and usefulness of the charity to any altered state of circumstances, so that it may carry out the original aim of the donor thoroughly and satisfactorily, unhampered by any technical difficulties. The children of poor Parsees are as a matter of course to be admitted into the school, but the provisions of the deed are plastic enough for the admission, at the discretion of the trustees, of the children of middle-class as well as well-to-do Parsees.

Mr. Byramjee leaves behind him one son, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, who had been ministering to him during his last serious illness, one grandson, three grand-daughters, and a dozen great grand children, whose presence as well as that of many friends and relations, who gathered at his bedside, helped to cheer the last days of his honourable life. His funeral will take place this morning.

Before leaving the War Office for his well-earned rest in the country, Mr. Stanhope gave directions for the performance of a graceful act. The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* says he ordered to be sent to the American Secretary of State for War a sample of the new English service rifle. The gift was enclosed in a case especially made of polished wood, silver-mounted, and bore a friendly inscription. The rifle has been secured for the British army at enormous cost. It was selected after infinite pains, and is presumably the best in the world. It is of small bore, but being served with a steel-clad leaden bullet with a heavy charge of special powder, it carries an almost incredible distance. It is claimed for it that it will carry its bullet with a certain amount of accuracy and certainty for a distance of two miles.

SICK OF THE SEA.

One morning towards the end of January, 1888, I shipped before the mast in the s. s. Hookpot, one of the innumerable fleet registered in north-eastern ports. Spofforth was the master's name, that of his first mate Staines, and his second mate was blest with the rather ignominious name of Rigley. When I joined the Hookpot the following afternoon, she was lying close up to the Tyne dock, already loaded, waiting for high-water to slip away with her cargo of black diamonds to Alexandria. The s. s. Hookpot was a small steamer of 1,206 tons register, of a class generally spoken of by toilers of the deep as the "tramp," which merely implies that she is not employed in any regular trade, but goes here, there, or anywhere as the fates or merchants decree.

"You'd best get everything as snug as possible while you've the chance, because if this wind don't haul round to the west'ard a bit it will be dirty weather outside," I heard Captain Spofforth remarking to his mate, as I was coming aboard with my bag. "Aye! aye! Sir, I am doing all I can, but there's two hands not turned up yet, and there's lot of work to get through," replied that officer.

It was now about three o'clock in the afternoon, and the tide would serve about six. Mr. Staines' remark "that there was a lot of work to get through" was one which a glance round the Hookpot's decks would thoroughly justify. Coils of rope, hatches, ladders, planks, paint and oil drums, pork and beef casks, &c., &c., lay in hopeless confusion, to say nothing of a layer of coal, half a foot thick, pretty evenly distributed fore and aft, which the deck navvies, *alias* sailors, were already engaged in shovelling down the hatches, cursing pretty freely at the other two hands not being there, while Mr. Staines endeavoured to comfort them with the very much played-out saying at sea of "the sooner you're done, the sooner you're finished," which, as the men were not greenhorns, he not only failed to do, but made them curse worse.

Soon after I came aboard, the other hands turned up, which made six A. Bs., the complement that the Hookpot was supposed to carry. By tide time we managed to get things pretty well straightened up, and the decks washed down, so the Hookpot was about as much ready for sea as the tramp usually is. Shortly after 6 p. m. the Hookpot was bowling away down the Tyne, with two hands at the wheel, one on the look-out, and the pilot in charge on the bridge, and the two mates with the other three hands securing everything moveable about the decks. Fortunately the wind, which had been blowing very fresh from the S. E., now chopped round to the S. W., which, if it continued in that quarter, meant smooth water all down the North Sea. At 8 p. m. the pilot left the ship; the course was set, and all hands went to tea.

Tea in the Hookpot differed very little from tea in any other tramp, but hunger being a most excellent sauce and there being an unlimited supply of crackers, we managed to make a pretty square meal. On the subject of sailors' food so much has been written that any information I might give here on the subject would be unappreciated, but I cannot refrain from adding that I see no reason why, because a man happens to earn his living at sea, he should be fed like an inferior animal. After tea the watches were set, and the ordinary monotony of a sea voyage commenced. The Hookpot, like a great number of steamers of her own class, was painted white fore and aft; masts, yards, derricks, booms, boats, skids, davits, bulwarks,—in fact everything visible,—except the outside of her hull, was adorned in the same fashion. Not that any of this chaste colouring was visible now, nor was it likely to shine much until a day or so before our arrival in Alexandria, when it would again be hidden from view an hour or so after commencing to discharge our dusty cargo. If some of these salt-water coal-waggon owners would take a quiet hint from the P. & O. Company as regards painting their vessels, they would be a good deal in pocket, and find also that their vessels would be better looked after, as the time spent in keeping this white paint clean, and slapping more on, could be spent in other much more necessary work, which would add greatly to the comfort of officers and crew.

I noticed on joining the Hookpot that her wheel-ropes were not fit to go to sea with; they were wire, and eaten away with rust. We were employed all down the North Sea and English Channel, washing this white paint to which I have referred. Having smooth water all the time, as is usually the case, nothing else was considered of the least importance, although there was hardly a wedge in any of the cleats round the hatches but what the first drop of water would knock out, and many other things in an equally neglected state. It is not in fine weather that these things get attended to, but it is in the darkest of nights, blowing living gales of wind, when the decks are like a half-tide rock, that Jack has to risk his limbs or his life, battening hatches, lashing gear, &c.,

All went well with the Hookpot until Ushant was rounded. It was then blowing a gale from the N. W. and the fore trysail was set, which although it steadied her a bit, kept her lee-rail almost continually under water. It was about two bells in the second dog watch when Ushant was abeam, and as the course was then altered about four points, which fetched the wind and sea on the starboard quarter, she went along a good bit easier. But with all deference to Captain Bollard, it is my humble opinion that he would have been infinitely better off had he run into Brest, and waited for the weather to moderate, instead of exposing a very deeply laden tramp to the full force of a snorter in the Bay of Biscay, which the gale then blowing showed every appearance of increasing to. At midnight, the watch, going below, did not think it advisable to take off any clothes, as things were already looking rather funny, the lower bunks in the firemen's side of the forecastle being awash, theirs being the lee side. So the watch below stretched themselves out in their oilskins ready for a call. At four bells in the middle watch all hands were called to take in the trysail, as Spofforth meant heaving her to. The trysail, was lowered, and as we were getting it stowed, the helm was put down, and the ship, coming to, shipped a sea which filled the well deck up to the rails, split the trysail to rags, washed the number 2 hatch adrift, and half drowned all hands. We all managed to scramble up on the lower bridge without any of us getting seriously hurt, where we waited for the ship to come head on to the sea. Spofforth told the man at the wheel to put the helm hard down, which he did, at the same time carrying away the starboard wheel rope. Now one began to realize what going to sea with rotten gear meant. Here was the Hookpot lying in the trough of a very heavy sea, helpless, with one hatch already washed adrift. Some went aft to try and ship the after-steering gear, while the rest of us set about securing the number 2 hatch. Several times we managed to get the tarpaulin pretty well in its place and the battens in the cleats, when she'd ship a mountain on top of us, and by the time we could pick ourselves up, like so many half-drowned rats, we were no better off than before. Staines, the mate, worked splendidly, going right into the thick of it, and several times half over the side. We then tried nailing planks fore and aft on top of the tarpaulin, with lashings athwartship to the ringbolts in the coamings of the hatch. This proved successful in the end, although attended by the greatest danger, as lying in the trough of so high a sea, there was no knowing when she would sweep her decks. Daylight was coming in by the time the hatch was secured, and we all went aft to lend a hand with the after-wheel gear, which, had it been an ordinary screw, could have been shipped in a few minutes, but unfortunately it was the old chain tackle business, which is a complicated affair in broad daylight and the finest of weather, and in this case had never been used since she was built.

When at last we succeeded in getting it shipped and the ship head to sea, she gave a heavy pitch, and bringing her stern down like a thousand of bricks, pooped a sea which smashed the wheel into smithereens and washed the two men who were hanging on to it away forward to the bridge. The Hookpot now fell off again into the trough of the sea, but fortunately behaved very well under the circumstances, and we managed to repair our starboard wheel-rope,

...ntinued, and failure to do so shall have been the r... rather than failure fairly to prosecute the w... ing, and then only on repayment of the Rs. 4,50...,000 and the further capital expended on the works, ...ding in the event of discontinuance at the end of the ...ast fifteen years, the Secretary of State is to pay the value of the premises as a going concern, not being less than the Rs. 4,50,000 and such further capital expended on." As the Company proposes to meet these conditions by the erection of plant equal to an annual outturn of 20,000 tons of pig-iron, your Excellency's petitioners can only presume that the promoters have received from H. M.'s Secretary of State the promise of Government support, either to the company direct, or through the established engineering and iron-founding concerns which at present are the principal and almost the sole users of pig-iron in India. Under any circumstances, your Excellency's memorialists trust they may consider the action of Government in this matter the hopeful sign of a renewed interest in the iron industries of the country, as with encouragement given to the production of the raw material, they cannot but think that your Excellency in Council will see your way to the removal of the restrictions which now bear so heavily on the manufacturing interest herein represented.

3. In craving the indulgent and early attention of your Excellency in Council to the grievances herein set forth, your Excellency's petitioners, apart from the personal loss and feelings of discouragement under which they are individually suffering, desire to express their firm and well-founded belief that rapid expansion of local industries will follow the return of Government support herein prayed for. Seven years since your Excellency's Government placed a similar belief on record, for the "ruling" that "there are many articles which may not be immediately obtained in the local market, but which can be made in the event of Government encouraging the manufacture," and with the conditions of local enterprise strengthened by the growth and experience of that period, it is difficult to understand that the grounds for such encouragement have diminished or disappeared. On the contrary, the experience of your Excellency's memorialists, as representative manufacturers, enables them to unhesitatingly declare that with a larger proportion of the population trained as skilled artisans in the working of iron and other metals, and more firms with enlarged workshops and increased appliances devoted to this particular branch of industry, the resources of India have never before offered such a promising field for the encouragement of Government support. It being an admitted axiom of political economy that the supply of manufactured goods is governed by the demand, as also that the prosperous condition of any branch of industry results in increased competition, improved manufacturing appliances and the consequent production and cheapening of the commodity, there can be but little doubt as to the beneficial influence which would result to the country at large from the withdrawal of the adverse rulings of the Government of India, for the repeal of which your Excellency's memorialists now humbly pray. With regard to this aspect of the issues involved, your Excellency's petitioners solicit the privilege of being permitted to lay before your Excellency in Council for due consideration the recent curtailment of the powers of local Governments, Superintending Engineers and executive officers of the Public Works Department, as regards the purchase in India of stores of English manufacture, which subject forms part of the pleading addressed to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas on behalf of your memorialists and other importers, in their letter, dated the 11th of August, 1888. (Appendix A.)

4. In humbly and respectfully drawing the attention of your Excellency in Council to the abridgement of the powers with which local Governments and the leading officers of the Public Works Department are in this respect invested, your Excellency's memorialists are aware that such action on the part of the Government of India was largely influenced by the recommendations of the Finance Commission which sat in 1887-7. Your Excellency's petitioners do not for a moment doubt that the findings of the Commissioners then assembled were in strict accordance with the evidence laid before them, but they venture to suggest that the question of economical purchase of stores has a wider significance, in its bearing on the future prosperity of this country as a manufacturing and trading nation, than lay within the province of the Commission on that occasion. In support of this contention it may respectfully be pointed out that had such restrictions been enforced in the past, the demand which has your Excellency's memorialists and others to embark in manufacturing enterprise in this country would never have existed, and what are now established industries, giving employment to many thousands of native artisans, would to-day be unknown to India. With the Government requirements, in addition to the general wants of the nation, before the local markets, not only were importing firms and representative agencies of English manufacturers increasing in number, but stocks were held to a much greater great extent than formerly, and improved trade with resulting competition was daily reducing prices to an unexceptional basis. Given this opportunity of gauging the annually increasing national wants, manufacturers were only too ready to seize upon any item of ... offered local industry an... way much was done to ... people by opening up ... the altered conditions ... the interest of this ... progressive movement stop... industries are suffering ... and has led to largely reduce the number ... they formerly employed. In pleading ... your Excellency's memorialists would humbly ... as a proof of the adequacy of local facilities for the economical supply of ... such that is now procured by the Government of India by direct importation through H. M.'s Secretary of State, the fact that all material and stores required for public works by the municipalities of the leading cities of the Empire, is procured through local sources on the public tender system, and undertakings of great magnitude, notably the Tansa Water Supply scheme of Bombay, now under course of construction, are successful issue at a minimum cost. Unfortunately for your Excellency's petitioners, up-country municipal bodies and local boards, more or less under Government control, are constrained to adopt the routine followed by the Public Works Department to the detriment of local enterprise. Recent instances of this have been very hard, who, after the expenditure of time in the service of your Excellency's petitioners, prepared ... being invited to tender for work they were ... to supply of local manufacture, and over which they incurred both trouble and expense on plans and estimates, have been briefly informed that under ... ernment rulings the material required had been ordered from England through the India Office. As subjects of your Excellency's Government, with a very large amount of capital invested in property and plant for the successful prosecution of an important branch of local industry, and as the employers of thousands of native artisans, your memorialists humbly plead that these are substantial grievances pressing harshly alike on both capital and labour, and which are worthy of the early attention of your Excellency in Council for some measure of redress.

10. In conclusion, your Excellency's petitioners may be pardoned if they submit for the grave consideration of your Excellency in Council the serious consequences to the country at large which may result from the continuance of such restrictions on local trade and industry, in the unfortunate event of England being drawn into war with any of the European powers. It is not improbable, under such circumstances, that communication with the home country would be temporarily interrupted, if not entirely suspended for a considerable period, and at such a time the greatly reduced trade stocks of useful stores and material in constant requisition by the Civil and Military Works Departments, coupled with the enfeebled condition of the discouraged iron industry, would sadly interfere with the rapid progress of hastily devised schemes of national defence, which might otherwise be successfully carried through with these aids to the resources of Government. Valuable assistance of this nature has in the past been rendered to the Government of India by private firms among your Excellency's memorialists, in the rapid equipment of the Cooke Corps for the Malta, Afghan, Soudan, and other expeditions, when the delay consequent on the importation of stores and tools from England would have defeated the organization of these necessary auxiliaries of the military forces of the Empire. In further support of these arguments, your Excellency's petitioners believe they are correct in stating that even in times of peace, Executive Engineers frequently find works in progress seriously delayed, and considerable loss to the Government incurred, from the want of stores, as also material manufactured in the country, which, with less restricted powers, they could obtain from local sources; and they are consequently driven to the only alternative of employing local contractors on works which could otherwise be carried out departmentally at lower rates: the contractor's opportunity being that he can procure in the country tools, plant and material which the Engineer in charge is prohibited from obtaining except by the tedious process of an indent on England.

In now leaving these matters of national as well as individual importance in the hands of your Excellency in Council for investigation and redress, your Excellency's memorialists feel assured that their humble prayers will receive that careful and prompt consideration which is characteristic of your Excellency's Government in dealing with all grievances which interfere with the growing importance of this great Empire; and they respectfully request that any communication which it is found necessary to address to your petitioners on the subject may be forwarded to them through Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay, who will circulate the same.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

The British Astronomical Society—a new association of astronomical observers—has (the *Manchester Examiner* London correspondent tells us) just been established in London. The new society has been formed to secure the more thorough co-operation of the astronomical observers throughout the country, and at the same time to meet the wishes and requirements of many who, though taking a high interest in astronomy, have found themselves precluded by one cause or another from joining the Royal Astronomical Society. It is open to all persons interested in astronomy—ladies as well as gentlemen.

According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, the illness of the Duke of Clarence is really causing alarm among the members of the Royal family. The young Prince has never been well since his return from India. While there, he contracted a slight attack of malarial fever, and from the effects of that he has not yet recovered. Should no change for the better take place shortly, the medical gentlemen in attendance upon his Royal Highness will—the correspondent is assured—order a long sea voyage. He has been exempted from some of his military duties and will take a long rest.

THE CALCUTTA GOLD CRAZE.

It is significant of the state of business in Calcutta at present, writes the *Englishman*, that although there is reported to be a lull in the gold "boom," every other financial interest in the market is at a standstill, even transaction in Government Paper being put through with the utmost difficulty. One is naturally inclined to wonder at the condition of affairs that is characterised as a "lull". If this is a lull, what is a time of activity like? During the past week the capital of one new Company amounting to four lakhs was subscribed provided myself with, from a man-of-war's search light to a bull's-eye lantern, but it was no good; the tiger hundred per cent. in a few days; and those of finished his meal, and on the moon rising I saw his deserted feast with a distinctness that made me gnash my a third are even now advancing "with leaps and bounds," the latest price being seventeen teeth to think of the easy shot I should have had, if times that of the original issue. It is estimated that same repast had lasted another quarter of an hour. that a crore of rupees has changed hands during the A pipe, pull at my whisky flask and a sound sleep past week or two, and even if there is truth in a tithe finished the night, and in the gray morning (the bearer's of the tales of fortune-making that are borne on the Sahib! Sahib! Sahib as before a parade is unnecessary breeze, the times have not unlikely been likened to in the jungle) I scrambled down from my perch to those of the South Sea Bubble. Since the period examine the remains of the kill, knowing my shikaries of wild excitement which ushered in the great develop- would be at least a quarter of an hour putting in an ment of the tea industry some twenty-five years ago appearance. nothing has been seen in this part of India to As my camp was about a mile from the machan I compare for a moment with the present speculative started to examine a drinking place about a quarter mania. The tea "gamble" will long be remembered, of a mile off, the only pool for a considerable distance. and with only too much reason, for great was If the tiger went there directly after his supper he the mischief caused thereby: and in like manner, it would be I thought a mile late for his midday drink. is to be feared that several at least of the catch- If he laid up first I might expect him any time after penny Companies of to-day will be a matter of un- 8 a.m. Thus cogitating I strolled carelessly along the pleasant reminiscence at no distant date. No bed of the nullah, but through habit silently, rifle in doubt, the individual who is reputed to have the hollow of my arm, my thought intent on the made eight lakhs of rupees in his own name will be scheme for circumventing the enemy. In my conceit inclined to take a rosy view of the agency by which he at my own knowledge of shikar I was feeling as sure was enabled to "shake the pagoda tree;" and we verily of the tiger's movements that morning as the banker believe that his dreams will be undisturbed by visions of his clerk or the cook of her policeman, but as even of the widow and the orphan, for the simple reason that to the above personages suprises have come, so also the widow and the orphan, in the words of the Gilbertian have my calculations upset, for on rounding a Muse, "have nothing to do with the case." Those who boulder in the nullah I saw the tiger lying close to the have joined in the scramble for shares, and who have ven- water within ten yards of me. He had evidently been tured into undertakings without a moment's thought as drinking and washing, for one big pad was then being to their financial soundness, are gambling with their eyes licked dry. Almost as soon as I saw him he was on his open. They do not view the "gold rush" more seri- feet, and in another second would have been out of ously than if it were a gigantic Derby Swoop, and they sight, for an easy spring would have landed him under are prepared to venture a handful of shares in the cover of some young bamboos growing on the edge of hope of making seventeen hundred per cent. The the nullah, but he paused for a moment's look at the in- fascination of the game has even reached the Durwans truder. I saw he was a grand beast, knew that in of Calcutta, who are known to have taken rather a another second he would be gone, perhaps for ever, sporting part in the lively proceedings of the past few and, as his eyes met mine my rifle went to my shoulder weeks. As for those who are directly concerned in and I pulled, and then there seemed to be a clap the promoting of Companies, it is to be supposed that of thunder, an avalanche and an earthquake rolled into they are taking due heed of their responsibilities, and one, and the next thing I remember was that I was have looked more carefully into the merits of their going off through the jungle on my back under a power several properties than is flippantly supposed. there was no resisting, and that there was a big green

The statement is frequently made that only one of eye within six inches of my own, and I realized I was the rival Companies has done any real prospecting being taken to a quiet nook with a view to the work; but this we are glad to hear is not the case, crunching operations I had been so interested in the at least two other principal Companies having had night before. Suddenly it struck me I had been their properties thoroughly examined and reported on. passed long enough.—Rifle! gone! Not much value Assays from the newest Company in the field may had I held on to it: Knife! my hand went to my belt, it shortly be expected, and are confidently spoken had fallen out, but my fingers closed on the handle of of as likely to create a sensation. The practical part a small one which, somewhat after the fashion of a of the work is not being altogether neglected as has Goorka's, was sheathed outside the larger one. A been alleged. Machinery is being taken up, and the drowning man will grasp at a straw they say. I Australian mining experts are kept busily employed. must have had almost the same feeling, or I should The same paper's commercial correspondent says:— scarcely have thought to slay a tiger with a knife, the Gold shares continue to take the precedence in the blade of which was less than three inches long. As it share market, and business in them has been very was I grasped the handle of this formidable weapon brisk, though the wild excitement noticed in the last with a feeling of relief, and as the great forearm went review has toned down considerably. The announce- forward I shovel it in behind with a vicious dig. The ment of a new Company with an enormous capital and effect was curious; he dropped me, gave a sort of rumours of other projects with equally large capitals chuckle and a hop on one side, and then roared have probably been the most efficient antidote to the as I never heard a tiger roar before. I laid still fever that was raging, and there is no doubt that whereas in a sort of a dazed way and watched him a he was the public were in a frame of mind to subscribe to al- throwing up his head and giving forth peal after most anything before, they will now look askance and peal, while tears were pouring from his eyes. Could it with a suspicious eye on the numerous Gold Companies be! Yes, it was, it was laughing. I had put my knife that are springing up as rapidly as mushrooms in in just far enough to tickle him, and he was roaring every direction. This has had the effect of lowering sure enough, but roaring with laughter, and every now down the market very materially, and bringing wild and then he would throw himself on his back and kick speculation within moderate bounds. Another result his legs in the air as if the joke was too much for him, has been to maintain and even enhance the prices of and I saw that my bullet was in him as there was a such of the Companies as are most deserving, while the hole in his shoulder, though he seemed rather to like shares of others are at a discount or not enquired for. it than otherwise. Laughter to catching me say. It certainly was in this case. I sat up smiled and in half a minute I was roaring too. There will be some scoffers who will probably pooh pooh all this and make unkind remarks. But the facts are, as I have stated, I seemed to feel no fear of the savage brute so close to me. I only saw the comical side of the picture. There we were, about three yards apart, shouting with laughter like a couple of boys at a pantomime. Suddenly our mirth ceased. Though the tiger's mouth was still wide open no sound came forth, but a look of wild agony had become over his face, succeeded by an expression that the comedy was over and tragedy had begun with a vengeance. It is quite beyond the powers of my pen to describe what followed, or to give an accurate idea of the intense agony of the huge beast in front of me. I could only look on with horror and pity at his frantic struggles to rid himself of the awful grip he could not understand. "Lockjaw," I said to myself. I have since been told by a distinguished member of the A.V.D. that it is contrary to all rules that lockjaw should keep the mouth open. I suppose the tiger did not know these rules, for his mouth was stretched open to its utmost limit, and his efforts to close it were driving him mad. First one great paw went up and then the other with a desperate rub over the ears, as if he thought he could close it that way. It seemed as if he would tear his mask off. In the midst of the paroxysm the blood suddenly burst from his nose and mouth, he subsided in a crouching attitude, and slowly rolling over on his side in a few seconds was dead. In his violence he had burst a blood vessel.

How my coolies found me, picked me up, and triumphantly returned to camp I wont dilate on. But I need scarcely say that this little adventure left an impression on both mind and body, which scarcely needs the sight of my adversary's snapping jaws on the wal to make me remember how I first saw them open as they have been ever since.

LEPROSY IN SPAIN.

The British Consul at Cadiz, in his last report, in view of the attention being given in this country to leprosy, describes the leper Hospital de San Lazaro, which has been in existence at Seville for over 600 years. Leprosy first appeared in Spain at the same time as in Italy—viz., in 60 B. C. In 923, Truela, third son of King Alonsoel Grande, died of it. The first lepers' hospital in Spain was founded in Palencia in 1067, during the reign of Sancho II. The Hospital of San Lazaro was founded by Ferdinand III. (St. Ferdinand), when he took Seville from the Moors in 1248, and was completed by his son. It was built on the site of a Moorish castle, and is situated about a mile to the north of Seville. The hospital was under the direct patronage of the two Kings, and their successors continued to take the same interest in it, each and all granting it from time to time various privileges, exemptions from taxation, &c. It reached the height of its glory in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. The post of administrator of the hospital was then an important and lucrative one, and was sought for by the noble and ignoble. The statutes of patients were administered and inherited by the hospital, with the exception of a small portion they were allowed to will away. Ferdinand issued a decree in Valladolid on August 8, 1478, confirming the decree of previous Kings, "That everybody, without distinction, residing within the Archbishopric of Seville and Bishopric of Cadiz, denounced and declared lepers must go to the Hospital de San Lazaro, Seville." This decree was carried out with great rigour, for the Bishops of Guadix and Baza and other nobles were then patients in the hospital, and died there. This rigour seems to have been relaxed in the next century, as in 1508 Pedro Cabrera was allowed, on paying 350 ducats, to remain in his own house. From the reign of Alfonso X. down to the last century, it was the custom for four patients to visit Seville daily on horse back begging, and as lepers were not allowed to speak to ordinary persons, they attracted attention by means of boards. Last century the hospital began to lose its importance, most of its privileges being taken away, and the proprietary of the office became being greatly diminished. It fell to a very low ebb a little before the year 1840. About that time the Government abolished the office of administrator, and as the building was in a state of ruin funds had to be raised for repairing it by mortgaging a large part of the property. In 1854 the Royal patronage was abolished and the hospital put under the charge of the Diputacion Provincial. The edifice was then in a deplorable state of ruin, and the number of patients reduced to 29, living in small damp, and badly-ventilated rooms. On the other hand, they have complete liberty to go where they pleased, instead of being confined as formerly, as most entirely to the property belonging to the hospital. In 1864 nearly £1,500 was spent in repairing the building, and since then private individuals have spent money on its improvement, so that it is now in a more flourishing condition than it was 50 years ago. The patients are looked after by the Sisters of San Vincent de Paul. The average number at the present time is 30 to 36.

THE "TRAIN DE LUXE."

The following letter appears in the *Standard* of Aug. 21:—

Sir,—A large number of Indian Service men disembarked from the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Rome at Brindisi last Sunday morning, and they looked with some interest to the Londonward journey promised them in the newly-advertised "Train de Luxe." They found waiting for them two dirty sleeping-cars of the most antiquated "Mann" pattern. Troubles at once began, by the exhibition of a restaurant tariff at variance with that advertised in connection with his train. For a breakfast, consisting of a roll and butter, two cups of coffee, and two boiled eggs, the charge was 4½ frs. A gentleman was asked 35 frs. for a bottle of brandy. All things were at ransom prices.

In a few hours the water-supply began to fail. By dinner time it failed absolutely. Before a wretched dinner (at 7 frs.) was half over, the supply of drinkables was exhausted—not a bottle of wine, beer, spirits, or soda-water was to be had. Next morning we all woke up grimy, to find that we had no water to wash in, no water even to drink. At Turin most of the passengers got out and paraded on strike, and this demonstration induced the conductors to occasionally procure a paltry cauful of water from station-pumps. In France no drinking-water was provided. It was a sight that would have done Mr. Caine good to see the "Train de Luxe" passengers wishing to drink at the Dijon water-tap as if it had been Horeb, and the train a dusty desert—as, indeed, it was. At Modane the head conductor told us all to turn out with our hand baggage. No sooner had we done so than the other conductor, commanded us to take everything back into the cars; and it proved that he was right—the Customs' examination took place in the cars.

Not to enumerate a host of petty grievances, let me end by saying that this precious "Train de Luxe" shot us out at Calais at three o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and we had to cool our heels there till the steamer took us off at half-past one in the afternoon. The hotels were full, and some of the passengers had to walk about the streets from three till six, when the buffet opened for the day.

A meeting of passengers was held at the Calais buffet, and at this assembly the opinion was unanimously expressed that the "Train de Luxe" Service from Brindisi, as at present conducted, provides for P. and O. travellers the minimum of comfort and speed with the maximum of expense.

I enclose the cards of a number of passengers who generally endorse these remarks.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Punjab Garrick Club, Aug. 20.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 11.

10 p.m.	76·2

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	82·4
2 a.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	82·2

Active steps are shortly to be taken—says the *Liverpool Courier* London correspondent—to investigate in some way the evils of the system under which horses, generally old and worn out, are shipped from England to Holland for the most doubtful of purposes. The horses, it seems, are purchased from nearly every agricultural district, as well as from many large establishments in London and the provinces, and are shipped across to Holland in batches ranging between fifty and eighty. The boats are not kept exclusively for the trade, and consequently some of the wretched animals are thrust into their pens in the most indiscriminate fashion. The efforts of the authorities will be directed to detecting acts which will come under the law as acts of cruelty.

THE TRUEST TIGER STORY EVER TOLD.

"Dolche," writing in the *Asian*, adds to the list of tiger stories:—I had been sitting over a kill all night, and the tiger had been one too many for me; coming after dark he went off before the moon rose. I heard him crunching the bones of the gaur, but owing to the deep shade in which it was lying could not catch a glimpse of him. I saw the light of the moon rising behind the hills and watched it with an impatience one can hardly imagine. Who has not been in a similar position? Vainly thinking of things I wished I had

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN RUSSIA.

The German Emperor was paying his visit to the Russian Emperor when the mail left. The Czar and Czarina, with various members of the Imperial family, arrived on Aug. 16 at Narva from the Guards' camp at Krasnoe Selo. On Sunday morning the Czar laid the foundation-stone of a new church in Narva, and in the afternoon of one at Hungerborg, at the mouth of the river. On the same day at noon the Emperor William arrived at Reval. As the Hohenzollern came to anchor in the roadstead a royal salute was fired by the vessels of the Russian squadron, and the Grand Duke Alexis at once proceeded on board the yacht to welcome the Imperial visitor. His Majesty was received on landing by the Grand Duke Vladimir, General von Schweinitz, Count von Pourtales, and Colonel von Villaume. A guard of honour, composed of the Viborg and St. Petersburg Grenadiers, was drawn up on the quay, which, with the ships in the harbour, the railway station, and all the chief buildings, was richly decked with bunting. A deputation of the German residents of Reval met the Emperor, who was enthusiastically cheered by the immense crowds which thronged the approaches to the harbour and station. His Majesty left at a quarter to three the same afternoon by special train for Narva, accompanied by the Grand Dukes, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, General von Caprivi, and the other personages composing his Majesty's suite. Previous to his departure the Emperor inspected the Viborg Regiment, addressing a few complimentary words in the Russian language to the troops, who replied with enthusiastic cheers. The officers of the regiment then presented the Emperor with bread and salt on platters designed and carved for this special occasion by some of the soldiers.

At Narva the railway platform was occupied by a guard of honour of the Preobrajensky Regiment. At the station were assembled the Czar, the Czarevitch, the Grand Duke Sergius, the Grand Duke Constantine, and a brilliant staff. The Czar was in the unifrom of his own Prussian Regiment, and wore the Ribbon of Black Eagle; the Czarevitch wore the uniform of the Prussian Hussars, and the two Grand Dukes the uniforms of Prussian Field Marshals. After an inspection of the Guard the Imperial party left in open carriages, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of an immense crowd, for the country seat of the Secretary of State, M. Polevzeff.

On August 18 the two Emperors attended the church parade of the Preobrajensky (Transfiguration) Infantry Regiment, the crack regiment of the Guards, which was held on an open space between the Villa Polovsky, where their Majesties were staying, and the Russian fortress. Enormous crowds kept at a respectful distance from the Imperial pavilion. The troops formed three sides of a square in double file. Deputations were present from Frederick William IV's Russian Regiment of Pernau and William I.'s Regiment of Warsaw. It being the Austrian Emperor's birthday, a detachment of the 4th Francis Joseph Rifle Regiment also paraded. Both Emperors stood bareheaded before the altar in the centre during the prayers and the Emperor William as well as the Czar kissed the cross presented by the priest. The Empress and the Grand Duchesses dressed in the colours of the Preobrajensky Regiment, witnessed the ceremony from the pavilion. After the service the troops twice marched past both monarchs, who subsequently inspected the camp. The Imperial party then returned to the Castle for luncheon, during which the Czar drank to the health of the Emperor William and also of the Emperor of Austria. The German Emperor, in return, speaking in the Russian language, gave the health of his Imperial host. In the afternoon their Majesties drove to the town, and visited the Town Hall, where addresses were presented. They also went over the Almshouse, the Orphan Asylum, the schools, and the museum of Peter the Great.

On August 19 the Czar and the Emperor drove at nine o'clock to the scene of the Military Manœuvres near Jamburg. The Emperor William and the members of his suite returned to the Polovtseff Villa at half-past three in the afternoon from the manœuvre-ground.

The Emperor's stay on Russian soil lasts only a week, so that he will not have time to visit St. Petersburg. Whether the deputations of German residents will be received by his Majesty is still uncertain. The Emperor William will return from Russia by sea, going on board the Hohenzollern at Kronstadt, and arriving at Memel on the 25th, where he will spend a few hours in sight-seeing. On the evening of the same day he will proceed to Lotzen, in order to witness the great "Fortress Manœuvres" there on the 26th and 27th. On the latter date his Majesty is expected to resume his journey, proceeding by rail to Pillau, and thence by his yacht to Kiel. He will probably arrive early on the 29th at Potsdam, where he will be received by the Empress and her sons.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE CONVENTION.

A telegram from Lisbon gives the following as the terms of the Anglo-Portuguese Convention as regards the delimitations of territory:—

By the present Convention Great Britain recognises the Portuguese territory south of the Rovuma, which was laid down by the German-Portuguese treaty of 1886. The Portuguese possessions in East Africa are bounded on the north by the river Rovuma, to its confluence with the M'Sinje, and thence westwards by the same parallel of latitude to Lake Nyassa. The boundary then follows the shore of the lake southwards to latitude 13½ south, thence in a direct line south-east-wards to Lake Kilwar. Pursuing the eastern shore of that lake to its extreme-south-easterly point, the frontier thence takes a direct line to the eastern most affluent of the Rao (about 36 longitude), follows the Rao westward to its confluence with the Shire, and thence in a direct line to the Zambesi, which it touches at a point between Caroa Bussa's Rapids and Tete. The south-eastern and southern shores of Lake Nyassa, the Shire highlands, Blantyre, and the surrounding territory are thus left to Great Britain. The boundary then follows the Zambesi to a point 10 English miles west of Zumbo. There it leaves the Zambesi and takes a line due south to 16 latitude. It follows that parallel eastwards to 31 longitude, and thence goes in a straight line to the intersection of the Mitoo River with 31 longitude, which it follows southwards to 18½ latitude, and then pursues the latter parallel westward until it reaches the Mashike at its confluence with the Savi. The boundary then coincides with the course of the latter river southwards to its confluence with the Lurdi. From that point it takes a straight line to the south-west as far as the north-eastern corner of the Transvaal frontier. It follows the Transvaal and Swaziland frontier southwards until it reaches the Maputa River, and follows the parallel of latitude of the confluence of the Maputa with the Pongola river eastwards to the sea. By a special stipulation territory for a distance of 10 miles round Zumbo on the North Bank of the Zambesi is assigned to Portugal. As regards Western Africa, the boundary between the Portuguese and British spheres of influence runs from the Katima rapids on the Zambesi along that river to its confluence with the Kabompo, and then follows the latter river northwards to the Congo Free State frontier. It is agreed that Great Britain will not object to the Portuguese sphere of influence extending eastwards from the Loanda border to the western frontier of the Congo Free State, an area of 400,000 square kilometres; and she recognises as Portuguese territory the Hinterland of Angola from the line where the rivers run north and south (about 11½ parallel of latitude) to the northern boundary of the German sphere.

Great Britain on her part is to have a free way between her northern and southern spheres of influence in Africa. In fact, all to the westward of Lake Nyassa is British territory; Portugal, however, reserves to herself the right of maintaining communication between her eastern and western territories along the Zambesi. For this purpose she is given the right to construct roads, railways, and telegraph lines within a line drawn 10 miles from the south bank and 20 miles from the north bank of the Zambesi, forming a belt of land 30 miles broad. Great Britain, on the other hand, reserves to herself the right to construct railways, roads, &c., between the north-east corner of her sphere of influence south of the Zambesi to a point between the Mazoe and the Caroa Bassa rapids on the Zambes in a belt of land 10 miles broad. The Zambesi and its affluents are to be free to the flags of all nations, and all waterways in the British and Portuguese spheres of influence throughout the whole of the territory deliminated by the present Convention are to be free to the navigation of the flags of the two countries. All differences that may arise between the two Governments in their respective spheres of influence are to be settled by arbitration. The transit dutics imposed by Portugal on goods passing through Portuguese territory between the British sphere of influence in East Africa and the sea are not to exceed the Customs Duties fixed by the Portuguese tariff of 1877, namely 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Captain Jorgensen, who has just completed his voyage from England to Australia in the iron lifeboat Storm King, is to be given an official reception by the Melbourne Marine Board. At the last meeting of that body the matter was brought up by Mr. H. R. Reid, who considered that Captain Jorgenson's achievement was well worthy of recognition. He had proved himself to be a worthy descendant of the Norsemen of old. The President said the voyage of the little Storm King was themost extraordinary feat of seamanship ever recorded.

Londoners are to have an opportunity in the autumn of hearing the music of the Grenadiers of the Regiment of Prussian Guards, of which Her Majesty is the honorary colonel. It seems that during the recent visit of the German Emperor to Osborne, the Queen expressed a wish to hear the band of her regiment, and His Majesty intimated that he would be happy to place it at her service. It has, therefore, been arranged that the band will come to London in the month of October to give a series of concerts. Their stay will extend over a month. It is expected that the concerts will take place at the Military Exhibition, and that Her Majesty will give them her patronage, and on one occasion at least be present.

Perhaps an older person than even the member who is thinking of next Session is the Member who thought too late of the last Session. Mr. Seymour Keay has been a member of Parliament for at least some weeks, and at the last moment (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*) he bethought him of appearing as an aspirant for the honours of legislation. He, therefore, drew up a bill, which was presented to the House of Commons on the day after its dispersion. It is a little measure for placing farmhouses under the control of county councils. Mr. Keay imagines that farm servants are badly provided with sleeping accommodation. He consequently asks Parliament to enact that every Scotch farmer shall provide sufficient and suitable rooms, "with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex," and he places the administration of the Act in the hands of the county councils.

RESTORATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CABLES.

The E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Company's steamer Sherard Osborn returned to Singapore on the 9th ultimo after having successfully re-connected the submarine cables, two from Banjoewangie to Port Darwin, and one to Roebuck Bay, broken by the volcanic disturbances on July 11. The operations have revealed some of these were made in preposterous shapes. One was a flat as the top of a table, and the back was pinched up and decorated with a couple of birds. I gather that birds will be the popular trimming for bonnets again this winter. The milliners are piling them on with their old recklessness. Another hat in green velvet of the table top shape was edged with astrachan and caught up at the back with a tuft of tiny black feathers. This hat would be worn tilted over the forehead. To the back of it were attached three narrow velvet bands covered with beads. These last would take the place of the fancy pins and combs worn in the hair. Hats are worn in any direction now, according to the wearer's fancy. Some women will wear their hats perched right at the back: others will go to the opposite extreme, and wear them low on the face, like a burglars' cap.

RATHER PERTTY.

Another style is to wear the hat slightly on one side. A rather smart kind of hat for travelling, in blue felt has a moderate brim slightly curved all round, and a low crown bound by a velvet band and sharpened with a bow of velvet on one side and a paste buckle. Quills and wings will be popular trimmings this autumn. The toreador hat promises to be fashionable again. It is trimmed in various ways. One of the most attractive trimmings for this particular hat is a couple of ropes of velvet and a bird or two. The velvet is twisted round the base and top edge of the crown, the birds finding a resting-place at the side. Bonnets are assuming sensible proportions again. A bonnet now is really a head-cover, and worthy the name. Those nonsensical things consisting simply of a butterfly, a scrap of lace, or half-a-dozen leaves, that did duty as bonnets the early part of the year, have vanished.

AMERICAN MODESTY.

"An American girl is reckoned (says an American paper) one of the prettiest buds this present season has produced in London. She is Miss Ethel Forbes-Leith, daughter of Miss January of St. Louis, who married a Scotchman, Alexander Leith, and is chief propietor of the famous Joliet Steel Works. Miss Ethel is essentially American, having been born and reared in the States. This is her first year in society and no expense is being spared to make her a success. A grand house has been rented in Belgravia-square, and is supported in princely style. The Forbes-Leiths swim in the gilded ripples of the social stream, and hold an undeniably aristocratic footing in the circles of British titled folks. At their gorgeous ball, given not long since, dukes, earls, and countesses thronged the azalea-wreathed drawing-rooms, while no account could be kept of the lesser gentry. It is rather unusual to find a young woman totally unspoiled by her innumerable successes. Yet such is the case, and all who meet the slim, highbred, rosy young American agree that she is an able representative of her sex in foreign lands."

WHAT IS A TROUSSEAU?

"What is a trousseau? asks a lady correspondent, and thus she answers the question:—Apparently not a necessity, for it is entirely measured by the length of one's purse. It may mean the factory girl's two-shilling feather or the duchess' two thousand guineas worth of attire. I have been enquiring as to the relative costs of trousseaux in varying conditions of life, and it is astonishing what a costly thing marriage is in most cases. It seems impossible to do the thing, however, modestly, for less than £60. There are such lots of things to get besides dresses and bonnets. The trivial things swallow up a good deal of money. I asked a Regent-street dressmaker, whose prices I knew to be strictly reasonable, to give her lowest estimate for dresses a middle-class young lady would need for her trousseau. "We will assume that the young lady is not absolutely destitute of a few good dresses," said the dressmaker. "Two or three of these would count for something, and I should think half a dozen new ones besides the wedding gown and a tea gown would be enough for any girl. Trousseaux, you know, are not such serious matters as they used to be. Brides nowadays don't buy anything like the amount of finery that their mothers did. I should think the dresses would come to about £35."

SOME BRIDAL FINERY.

The bridal gown is the heaviest item in the list. This, in white silk, would be seven guineas. There would be two evening dresses, one in silk at five guineas, and one in wool at two guineas and a half or three. A simple afternoon gown for two and a half guineas—this would be made of some woolen fabric, with a little embroidery or velvet in the way of trimming. A nice silk gown for visiting and Sunday-go to meeting wear. Another for the same purpose, in velveteen, about four and a half guineas. A tailor-made gown for three guineas and half—this would probably be the going-away dress. A pretty tea-gown—this last is almost a necessity—would come to three guineas. All these would amount to about £35 leaving a margin of £25 for the hundred and other odd things that go to make up a trousseau. None of the prices quoted above are excessive, but the total sounds heavy enough to the girl who has been accustomed to dress herself on £25 a year. I don't know another middle-class dressmaker who would give a more reasonable estimate. There are several West-end dressmakers who make a specialty of 100-guinea trousseaux. I have couple of estimates before me now. One is for a 100 and the other a 200 guinea trousseau. I am not impressed with the extraordinary value of either. The number of dresses provided in both cases is somewhat scanty. In the 100 guinea trousseau there are not more than half-a-dozen all told, and the other articles seem to fall short of their proper number. Nothing is put down for gloves and bonnets, though a parasol, an umbrella, and a waterproof are included in the bargain.

DECOLLETE DRESSES.

The agitation that is being raised against decollete dresses comes rather late in the day, writes a lady correspondent. Of course it's very horrid and all that to see half-naked women; but, as a matter of fact, fashion has been covering their bodies more and more for the past year. All the dressmakers I have questioned on the subject say that they are never asked to make an immoderately low dresses now. Rather more than a year ago the lowest of low necks were the fashion, and dresses were worn entirely without sleeves. A sleeveless dress is now considered *infra dig.* At the Drawing-room this year it was noticed that the dresses were worn higher than usual. Half of the women who go in for low-necked dresses have no business to wear them. Skinny necks and scraggy arms look better covered up. Dressmakers may "try to fall just where the platform kept him clear of the horse. He was up again in a moment safe and sound, leaped again into the saddle, and after tearing round the stage went off as if he was riding for his life. Never was such a scene of excitement and enthusiasm. The other actors at the Adelphi look on in fear and wonder at Leonard Boyne's daredevil horsemanship.

A NEW MELODRAMA.

In their new play, entitled "A Million of Money," with which the dramatic season at Drury Lane Theatre will open at the beginning of next month, Messrs. Pettitt and Harris have departed somewhat from the customary methods of writers of spectacular melodrama. It is understood that the new work will be less sensational than others which have preceded it. Although the scene is laid in London, no attempt will be made to depict the seamy side of life in a great capital, and there will be no mysterious murder to be avenged in the concluding act. The tale may be almost literally said to be one of the present day, since the recent occurrence at Wellington Barracks furnishes the material of one of the incidents. Mr. Charles Warner, who has just returned from Australia, and who has not been seen in London for some years, will enact the hero, as he was so long accustomed to do at the Adelphi, and Miss Millward is to play the heroine. Among the other members of an exceptionally powerful cast will be Miss Lingard, Miss Fanny Brough, and Mr. Harry Nicholls.

"LA CIGALE."

The subject of the comic opera of "La Cigale," which is to be produced at the Lyric Theatre, is taken from La Fontaine,

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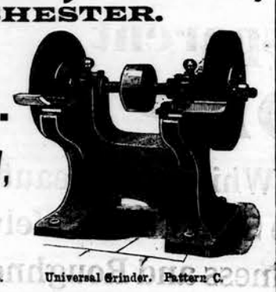

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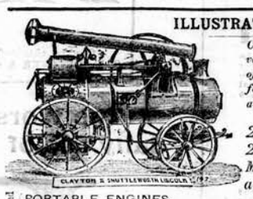

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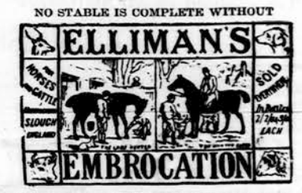

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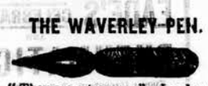

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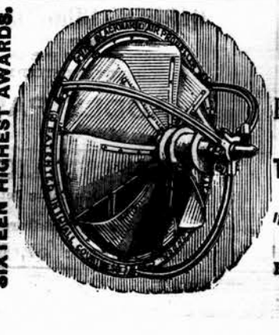

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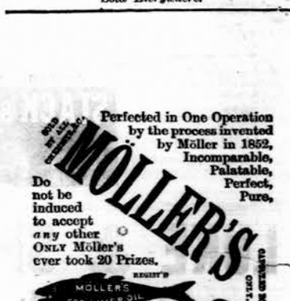

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